THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

November

Magazine
Number

SNEAKING UP ON HIM

Winnipeg, Man. **Circulation Over 75,000** *November 12, 1924*

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Some Thrifty Ideas

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In blueberry time I learned a short cut in picking over the fruit. I use a large strainer or colander in which I put the berries and then lower it into a big pail of clear water. The leaves, green berries and bits of twig float on the top and are quickly removed. By shaking the strainer those underneath are brought to the top. This little wrinkle has saved me a lot of tedious work.—M. S. M.

* * *

When linoleum wears out in the kitchen use rubber mats to cover up the deficiencies. They are cheap, easily cleaned and very restful to the feet.—H. M. T.

* * *

Closet space is restricted in our house so I make full use of every coat hanger.

In some I screwed small hooks near the ends and sewed loops of tape on to the inside of skirt bands, which I slip onto the hooks. A suit-coat or a blouse hangs over the skirt and much space is saved. I have also made notches about three and a half inches from the ends of other hangers and slip the loops into these.—Miss D. B. S.

* * *

When in need of a waterproof bag for travelling I made one from a hot water bottle that leaked near the neck. After cuting off the top I made a bag from flour-sacking (dyed blue to match my kimona), and slipped the rubber into it. The bag had a heading of two inches so that it can be drawn up. I have found this splendid when on a train journey.—D. D.

* * *

The knobs of my buffet pulled out and the screws refused to "bite" any longer, so my brother dipped a match in glue and put it in the hole. When it was quite dry he broke off the end and screwed in the knob again. This worked like a charm. If the hole is very large two matches may have to be put in opposite each other.—Mrs. O. P.

* * *

A tea ball of perforated aluminum is useful for more than one thing so I purchased an extra one and put pickling spices into it. This is much easier than making a cheesecloth bag. Also when heating the milk for white sauce I put the chopped onion in the ball and lift it out when sufficient flavor has been extracted.—Mrs. S. B.

* * *

The waste paper basket beside my machine saves much work and keeps the dining-room tidy. When cutting out, I put all scraps into it and when sewing I drop threads and pieces right into it. I also keep one in each bedroom for broken bootlaces, scraps of paper and other things that make a room untidy. My family have become accustomed to using them and it is a wonderful help for me.—Mrs. C. R. G.

* * *

A slate with pencil attached is something I would not be without. It hangs by the telephone. As I do quite a lot of committee work on the phone it is a great help to have a corner for the numbers of people I have to call. Grocery needs are jotted down as they occur and my husband often uses it for making a note of the things he must get in town.—Mrs. A. J.

* * *

Many cookie receipts call for sugar sprinkled over the top of them. When baking such cookies it is handy to have a salt shaker or an old spice tin with the sugar in it. In this way the sugar may be put on evenly and quickly.—E. T. F.

* * *

My new hat came down too far on my forehead as it has a high crown so I hit upon the following plan. Instead of removing the lining and making it smaller I ran a small tuck around it. This prevented my head from almost disappearing inside the crown and the hat is now still more becoming.—Miss D. B. G.

Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Chicago, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

November Magazine Number

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, *Editor and Manager*

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Household Editors: AMY J. ROE, MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

VOL. XVII. NOVEMBER 12, 1924 No. 46

ISABEL ECCELSTONE MACKAY

Canada has been a rich field of supply of romantic plot and setting, and, consequently, for the making of writers. A large percentage of her authors, poets and painters, have become famous in other lands as well as at home.

Mrs. Isabel Eccelstone MacKay has been steadily climbing to the top of the ladder among the small army of Canadian writers, and her works, both prose and poetry, are finding a high place in the United States and England, as well as in Canada. It was in 1912 that her first novel, The House of Windows, appeared. This was followed four years later by Up the Hill and Over, and the latter, two years later, by Mist of the Morning, which received very wide and favorable comment. With the publication of her last novel, The Window-Gazer, Mrs. MacKay can very truly and surely be placed among the successful writers of this continent.

Mrs. MacKay is a lover of children, and is mother of three daughters. She has already produced one book of verse, entitled, The Shining Ship and Other Verse for Children. During the last couple of years she has been busy upon a second book of children's verse. It is now ready for the publishers, and will appear shortly under the attractive title, The Night Light and Other Little Candles. Another book of poems, Fires of Driftwood, was published in 1922. Her verse has appeared in leading magazines of Great Britain, the United States and Canada. On two occasions she won a $100 prize for the best poem in the Annual Historical Poem Contest, conducted by the Toronto Globe. She is at present busy writing another novel.

Mrs. MacKay in the garden at her home in Vancouver

Besides her books of prose and verse, Mrs. MacKay has written several one-act plays—two of which have been produced in Vancouver and two in Hart House, Toronto. She is deeply interested in the little theatre movement.

Mrs. MacKay is a native of Ontario, was born at Woodstock, but has lived for the past 12 years in Vancouver, B.C. She is fond of outdoor life and says of her summers: "My holidays are spent in camp as far as possible. Out-door life, sea-bathing and a certain (or uncertain) amount of 'roughing it' I find restful and refreshing."

Asked about her writing, Mrs. MacKay replied: "I wrote poetry before I wrote prose. My verse is probably better known in Canada than my fiction. I write when and where and in whatever manner I get the chance. I have always scribbled. The 'first' literary effort of which I have any memory was a composition on Cats, when I was eight years old."

Those who live in Western Canada have become tired of the story described so often as "the typical western novel." They are looking now for the person who will tell a romantic story of the West that is true to present-day conditions. Mrs. MacKay has produced just that type of story in her book, The Window-Gazer, which commences as a serial in this week's issue of The Guide, and which will be printed in instalments during the coming months. It will, through its magic and charm, win many admirers of the gifted woman who wrote it. It has never before appeared as a serial, and The Guide readers will welcome this full-length novel for winter reading.

Others are in agreement with our estimate of the value of the story. A prominent reviewer in the Montreal Daily Star, says: "The Window-Gazer" is a good novel, worth reading, and possessing distinction. It lifts one out of the common rut. Its style is distinctive, its plot is original, a rare thing these days. There is mystery ingeniously concealed until the very end. Mrs. MacKay has developed the idea behind the tale with a skill, a sympathy, an insight and a power of analysis, that enhances its interest and heightens its literary quality."

The plot has to do with a charming young girl, who says: "Life is for sale somewhere, but I can not buy it," and a young professor of psychology. The Guide welcomes the opportunity of giving its readers this splendid story.

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Britain's New Cabinet

The new British cabinet was announced by Premier Baldwin last week. Next to the premiership, the most important cabinet post is that of chancellor of the exchequer, and this goes to Winston Churchill, who was elected as a Constitutionalist. Churchill began his political career as a Conservative, but turned to the Liberal party when the Conservatives followed Chamberlain in pursuit of Protection. His inclusion in a Conservative cabinet seems to indicate that protection has been definitely put to one side by the party, although imperial preference is definitely retained in the party platform.

Lord Curzon becomes lord president of the council and leader in the House of Lords, and Austen Chamberlain goes to the foreign office. This arrangement will meet with general approval, for Austen Chamberlain is much more likely to carry on the good work in foreign policy began by Ramsay MacDonald than Lord Curzon, whose failing is a complete inability to work with other people.

Press comment upon the new cabinet is uniformly favorable, except that the evidently intentional break with the Tory "die-hards" is resented in some quarters. The fact that most of the new ministers were in the war coalition cabinet points to a government of what may be called Progressive Conservatives. The new cabinet is as follows:

Premier and first lord of the treasury: Stanley Baldwin.

Chancellor of the exchequer: Winston Churchill.

Admiralty: William C. Bridgeman.

Foreign secretary: Austen Chamberlain.

War secretary: Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.

Lord Privy Seal: Marquis of Salisbury.

Leader, House of Lords: Lord Curzon.

Lord chancellor: Viscount Cave.

Colonial secretary: L. M. S. Amery.

Secretary for India: Lord Birkenhead.

Secretary for air: Sir Samuel Hoare.

President, board of trade: Sir Phillip Lloyd Greame.

Minister of health: Neville Chamberlain.

Minister of agriculture: E. F. L. Wood.

Minister of labor: Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.

Attorney-general: Sir Douglas Hogg.

Home secretary: Sir William Joynson-Hicks.

Minister of education: Sir Eustace Percy.

Secretary for Scotland: Sir John Gilmour.

Can You Tell a Good Dog Story?
If so Enter the New Guide Contest and Win a Cash Prize

A good dog is one of the best and most interesting companions one can have. He is a faithful and loyal friend, ready to sacrifice comfort and safety for those he serves. From time to time the daily press carries news articles telling stories of the remarkable feats of dogs. For example: From Montreal, within the past year, came a story of a dog who dragged his disabled master, who had been gored by an enraged bull, over 200 yards to a house; from Toronto came a story of a female collie, who mothered a brood of chickens that had been forsaken, strangely enough, by their own hen mother. The little chicks followed the dog about faithfully and lovingly, and slept with her at night. Another story told how a dog flung itself in front of an oncoming train and saved the life of its little mistress by knocking her clear off the track but lost his own life in the brave act.

Dogs are not always what they ought to be. The training or "breaking-in" of a bad dog makes a good story. Sometimes dogs, like undesirable individuals, lead double lives. At home they are gentle, obedient and hard-working, but abroad they are thieves and marauders.

We might go on and fill pages with stories we have heard about dogs, but we want Guide readers to have a chance to tell a few of the good ones they know. There are heaps of dogs in this western country worth telling about. We want true stories and will pay cash prizes for the best. The writing of a story about a dog will be a labor of love for many as most farm people are, at heart, lovers of dogs and horses. Tell the story in your own way, but do not make it too long. About 700 words is the ideal length. It may be a story of your own dog or of one you owned in the past, or of one owned by some one else, but it must be "true."

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THE WINDOW-GAZER

By ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY

CHAPTER I

PROFESSOR Spence sat upon an upturned keg and shivered. No one had told him that there might be fog and he had not happened to think of it for himself. Still, fog in a coast city at that time of the year was not an unreasonable happening and the professor was a reasonable man. It wasn't the fog he blamed so much as the swiftnes of its arrival. Fifteen minutes ago the world had been an ordinary world. He had walked about in it freely, if somewhat irritably, following certain vague directions of the hotel clerk as to the finding of Johnston's wharf. He had found Johnston's wharf; extracted it neatly from a very wilderness of wharves, a feat upon which Mr. Johnston, making boats in a shed at the end of it, had complimented him highly.

"There's terrible few as finds me just off," said Mr. Johnston. "Hours it takes 'em sometimes, sometimes days." It was clear that he was restrained from adding "weeks" only by a natural modesty.

At the time, this emphasizing of the wharf's seclusion had seemed extravagant, but now the professor wasn't so sure. For the wharf had again mysteriously lost itself. And Mr. Johnston had lost himself, and the city and the streets of it, and the sea and its ships were all lost—there was nothing left anywhere save a keg (of nails) and Professor Benis Hamilton Spence sitting upon it. Around him was nothing but a living, pulsing whiteness, which pushed momentarily nearer.

He began to wish that he had stayed with Mr. Johnston in the boat shed, pending the arrival of the launch which, so certain letters in his pocket informed him, would leave Johnston's wharf at five o'clock, or thereabouts, Mondays and Fridays. Mr. Johnston had felt very uncertain about this. "Though she does happen along off and on," he said optimistically, "and she might come today. Not," he added with commendable caution, "that I'd call old Doc. Farr's boat a 'launch' myself."

"What," asked Professor Spence, "would you call her yourself?"

"Don't know as I can just hit on a name," said Mr. Johnston. Doesn't come natural to me to be free with language."

It had been pleasant enough on the wharf at first and certainly it had been worth something to see the fog come in. Its incredible advance, wave upon wave of massed and silent whiteness, had held him spellbound.

Fortunately he had already selected a keg upon which to sit, so with a patient fatalism, product of a brief but lurid career in Flemish trenches, he resigned himself to wait. The keg was dry, that was something, and if he spread the newspaper in his pocket over the most sciatic part of the shrapneled leg he might escape with nothing more than twinges.

How beautiful it was—this salt shroud from the sea! Suddenly, while he watched, a lane broke through. He saw clearly the piles at the wharf's end, a glimpse of dark water, and, between him and it, a figure huddled in a cloak—a female figure, also sitting upon an upturned keg. Then the magic mist closed in again.

"How the deuce did she get there?" the professor asked himself crossly. "She wasn't there before the fog came." He remembered having noticed that keg while choosing his own and there had been no woman sitting on it then. "Anyway," he reflected, "I don't know her and I won't have to speak to her." The thought warmed him so that he almost forgot to shiver. From which you may gather that Professor Spence was a bachelor, comparatively young; that he was of a retiring disposition and the object of considerable unsolicited attention in his own home town.

He arose cautiously from the keg of nails. It might be well to return to the boat shed, even at the risk of falling into the Inlet. But he had not proceeded very far before, suddenly, as he hoped it would, the mist began to lift. Swiftly, before the puff of a warmer breeze, it eddied and thinned. Its soundless, impalpable pressure lessened. The wharf, the sea, the city began to steal back, sly, expressionless, pretending that they had been there all the time. Even Mr. Johnston could be clearly seen coming down from the boat shed with a curious figure beside him—a figure so odd and unfamiliar that he might have been part of the unfamiliar fog itself.

"Well, you've certainly struck it lucky today," called the genial Mr. Johnston. "This here is Doc. Farr's boy. He's going right back over there now and he'll take you along—if you want to go."

There was a disturbing cadence of doubt in the latter part of his speech which affected the professor's always alert curiosity, as did also the appearance of the "boy" reputed to belong to Dr. Farr. How old he was no one could have guessed. The yellow parchment of his face was ageless; ageless also the inscrutable, blank eyes. Only one thing was certain—he had never been young. For the rest, he was utterly composed and indifferent, and unmistakably Chinese.

"How could I tell what it would be like—to you?" asked the girl. "It's different for everyone. I have known people stand here and think of nothing but their breakfast."

"I hope there is no mistake," said Professor Spence hesitatingly. "Dr. Farr certainly informed me that this was the wharf at which his launch usually—er—tied up. But—there could scarcely be two doctors of that name, I suppose? It's somewhat uncommon."

"Oh, it's him you want," assured Mr. Johnston. "Only man of that name hereabouts. Lives out across the Narrows somewheres. Used to live here in Vancouver years ago but now he don't honor us much. Queer old skate! They say he's got some good Indian things, though—if it's them you're after?"

The professor ignored the question but pondered the information.

"I think you are right. It must be the same person," he said. "But he certainly led me to expect—"

A chuckle from the boat-builder interrupted him. "Ah, he'd do that, all right," grinned Mr. Johnston. "They do say he has a special gift that way."

"Well, thank you very much anyway." The professor offered his hand cordially. "And if we're going, we had better go."

"You'll be a tight fit in the launch," said Mr. Johnston. "Miss Farr's down here somewhere. I saw her pass."

"Miss Farr!" The professor's ungallant horror was all too patent. He turned haunted eyes toward the second nail keg, now plainly visible and unoccupied.

"Missy in boat. She waitee. No likee!" said the Chinaman, speaking for the first time.

"But," began the professor, and then, seeing the appreciative grin upon Mr. Johnston's speaking countenance, he continued blandly—. "Very well, let us not keep the lady waiting. Especially as she doesn't like it. Take this bag, my man, it's light. I'll carry the other."

With no words, and no apparent effort, the old man picked up both bags and shuffled off. The professor followed. At the end of the wharf there were steps and beneath the steps a small floating platform to which was secured what the professor afterwards described as "a marine vehicle, classification unknown." Someone, girl or woman, hidden in a loose, green coat, was already seated there. A pair of dark eyes looked up impatiently.

"I am afraid you were not expecting me," said the professor. "I am Hamilton Spence. Your father—"

"You're getting your feet wet," said the person in the coat. "Please jump in."

The professor jumped. He hadn't jumped since the sciatica and he didn't do it gracefully. But it landed him in the boat. The Chinaman was already in his place. A rattle and a roar arose, the air turned suddenly to gasoline and they were off.

"Has it a name?" asked the professor as soon as he could make himself heard.

"What?"

The professor was not feeling amiable. "It might be easier to refer to it in conversation if one knew its name," he remarked, "'Launch' seems a trifle misleading."

There was a moment's silence. Then, "I suppose 'launch' is what father called it," said his companion. He could have sworn that there was cool amusement in her tone. "I see your difficulty," she went on. "But, fortunately, it has a name of its own. It is called the 'Tillicum.'"

"As such I salute it!" said Spence, gravely.

The other made no attempt to continue the conversation. She retired into the fastness of the green cloak, leaving the professor to ponder the situation. It seemed on the face of it an absurd situation enough, yet there should certainly be nothing absurd in it. Spence felt a somewhat bulky package of letters even now in the pocket of his coat. These letters were real and sensible enough. They comprised his correspondence with one Dr. Herbert Farr, Vancouver, B.C. As letters they were quite charming. The earlier ones had dealt with the professor's pet subject, primitive psychology. The later ones had been more personal. Spence found himself remembering such phrases as "my humble but picturesque home," "my Chinese servant, a factotum extraordinary," "my young daughter who attends to all my simple wants" and "my secretary on whose efficient aid I more and more depend—"

"I suppose there is a secretary?" he asked suddenly.

"Oh yes," answered the green cloak, "I'm it."

"And, 'a young daughter who attends'—"

"—'to all my simple wants?' That's me, too."

"But you can't be 'my Chinese servant, a factotum extraordinary?'"

"No, you have already met Li Ho."

"There?" queried the professor, gesturing weakly.

"Yes."

Spence pulled himself together. "There must be a home, though," he asserted firmly, "'Humble but picturesque'—"

"Well," admitted the voice from the green cloak, "it is rather picturesque. And it is certainly humble."

Suddenly she laughed. It was a very young laugh. The professor felt relieved. She was a girl, then, not a woman.

"Isn't father too amusing?" she asked pleasantly.

"Quite too much so," agreed the professor. He was very cold. "I beg your pardon," he added stiffly, remembering his manners.

"Oh, I don't mind!" The girl assured him. "Father is a dreadful old fraud. I have no illusions. But perhaps it isn't so bad after all. He really is quite an authority on the West Coast Indians—if that is what you wish to consult him about."

Professor Spence was in a quandary. But perfect frankness seemed indicated.

"I didn't come to consult him about anything," he said, slowly. "I am a psychologist. I wish to do my own observing, at first hand. I came not to question Dr. Farr, but to board with him."

"Board with him!"

In her heartfelt surprise the girl turned to him and he saw her face, young, arresting, and excessively indignant.

"Quite so," he said. "Do not excite yourself. I perceive the impossibility. I can't have you attending to my wants, however simple. Neither can I share the services of a secretary

Continued on Page 23

WHEN GIRLS GET TOGETHER

Programs for girls' clubs---Good-times, study, and athletics in rural districts

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

Putting up tents at camp

EVERY active, healthy girl, thoroughly enjoys the friendship of others of her own age. She welcomes anything that brings her and her friends together for good times socially, for sport of various kinds or for studying a hobby or subject in which all are interested. Without a doubt the way to get the most out of these friendly meetings is to adopt one of the programs prepared by the various groups which are doing splendid work among girls in the West.

One club for girls in a district is quite sufficient—in fact it is a mistake to have more than a single organization because the number of girls and leaders in any community is limited. Groups of girls differ according to the inclinations and tastes of the members, so I am merely going to show what various organizations stand for. The rest is left to the leaders and girls who know how these programs can be adapted to local conditions in the most satisfactory way.

Where there is a well-organized Sunday school, it is a good plan to take up the program authorized for the Canadian Girls in Training. Miss Willard Dolmage, Girls' Work secretary in Manitoba, explained that "ours is not an organization—it is a church program for girls of any denomination. We take the Sunday school class as a unit with the idea of extending its activities to week-days as well. The program is four-fold—it provides for the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of the girls." A leader who has been connected with this type of girls' work for a number of years told me that it "met the needs of the whole girl and has made every phase of life more full. I have found the girls wonderfully responsive and have in almost every case emphasized the spiritual side of the work."

Interesting Programs

The C.G.I.T. program has been arranged to meet the needs of girls from 12 to 17 years of age, the best results being obtained when members are divided into junior and senior groups. The Sunday school teacher acts in an advisory capacity and does all she can to bring out the girls' talents. The members take charge of the meetings and learn how to conduct business in an orderly fashion. With the help of the leader they plan programs interesting to the members and embracing all phases of the work. In devotional periods they study the mothers of the Bible, the boys and girls of the Bible, physically strong heroes, and other topics that shed new lights upon the Greatest Book.

Many interesting meetings have been held in order to learn something of famous artists, musicians, authors and poets, while at other times Indian legends and Bible stories have been successfully dramatized by the girls. The physical activities of the groups are governed by the members' inclinations. In a certain farm home where girls met regularly they had dumb-bell and setting-up exercises, while in other districts basket-ball, baseball, snowshoeing and skating are favorite forms of sport.

In one district the leader reports: "We have found hikes to be very successful. We have several kind friends in the country to whose homes we can walk and have lunch before returning. One particularly interesting hike was to the home of a very old couple who never get away from their little home and seldom have an opportunity of hearing music. We had a sing-song there which made the old people happy as well as the girls. Besides going in for skating, tobogganning and sleigh-riding, our girls have taken a keen interest in curling." One leader of long experience told me that "Home nursing naturally appealed to our girls and we had many interesting talks on health. They learned to dress wounds, make fomentations, poultices and plasters, and became expert in bed-making as well as bathing a patient. They also studied the care of babies."

For the Honor of the Group

The C.G I.T. program shows girls how to live sanely—to get plenty of rest and air at night, to breath deeply, to clean the teeth night and morning, and to observe other rules of health. Through hiking and camping the girls become self-reliant and useful citizens. Members are encouraged to do worth-while things for the honor of the group rather than for individual gain.

The social side of the work is also emphasized, so that girls can play together. Games, parties, entertainments, "bean feeds" and other events form an important part of the program. The various activities encouraged by the C.G.I.T. program appeal to native-born and new-comers alike. A striking example of this adaptability was given me by a leader who said: "In our district there are a lot of New Canadians who were being left out of things. After a year's work they are now as much Canadian as the rest, and can conduct meetings equally well."

In many districts the Junior Grain Growers and the Junior U.F.A. are doing excellent work among young people. This is probably the best type of organization for communities in which the Grain Growers or the United Farmers are well established, for in those parts, leadership is usually available. The Hon. Irene Parlby, clearly explained the value of work among young people in the following way: "We urge the formation of junior branches so that farm boys and girls may, while still young, learn to work together, to act as leaders and to understand the principles of the farmers' movement. Thus we shall have a continuous supply of thinking, able citizens, rising out of the ranks of our organization who will be able to take their places as leaders in the future."

The question of age limit is settled by individual locals because conditions vary so greatly. Sometimes it is necessary to organize a junior section for members of school age and a separate one for the 'teen age and early twenties. Under certain circumstances the boys form one local and the girls another. An older person or a committee acts in an advisory capacity, but the work of the club is handled largely by the members so that they may learn how to carry on the activities in a business-like manner. This gives excellent training in team work and public speaking. Debates, current events, and a study of economic conditions form a large part of many programs for members over 16 years of age.

Organized baseball, basketball, tennis, swimming, skating and skiing, have proved very popular, and so have picnics, field days, and camping expeditions. Orchestras and choirs help to develop musical talents, while plays, tableaux, pantomimes, socials, parties and other kinds of entertainment provide good wholesome fun for girls who never before have had anything to bring them together.

Junior sections also encourage members to have hobbies and hold competitions in gardening, and raising poultry and livestock. Many girls have literary and artistic talents, so prizes have been offered for essays and paintings. One youthful officer explained that "our members think the club is just great and are learning to be independent and helpful to others."

World-wide Movement

The Girl Guide movement appeals greatly to those who would like to be connected with girls of many other countries. Its program has been successfully carried out in all kinds of different circumstances in the West—in prosperous, well-established communities, or in New Canadian districts where British ideals had not been adopted. Through a combination of work and play, Guiding shows how to be observant, obedient, self-reliant, loyal, and thoughtful for others. Homecrafts help girls to be more efficient members of a family, while the practical application of health rules makes them stronger physically. Training in first-aid and child-care enables the girls to be ready to lend a hand whenever necessary. Every Guide is expected to do at least one good turn each day. Badges are awarded for definite achievement.

Games are played regularly, not only for fun created, but for the purpose of training the eye and the memory and of encouraging quick thought and rapid movements. The patrol system plays an important part in the Guide organization. Five or six girls are put in charge of a patrol leader, who is held responsible to the Guider or captain for the activity of her group. This is in itself excellent training for citizenship because the girl learns to take the initiative and must use good judgment and self-control in dealing with the other Guides.

Through camping, hikes and contact with the out-of-doors, Guides not only have jolly times, but they learn all sorts of interesting things about nature. In order to be ready for emergencies Guides study signalling, life-saving and first-aid work.

Lone Guides

Between the ages of 11 and 16 girls may become Guides while those under 11 are called Brownies. On reaching the age of 16 the members may become Senior Guides or Rangers who carry on advanced Guide work. A girl who is living too far away to join a company may, by becoming a Lone Guide, carry out the principles of the movement, even though she is miles from a company. This training is conducted by correspondence and will be enjoyed by many girls in the West who are living in isolated parts. The wearing of a uniform and the use of ceremonials appeal greatly to most girls and are used at every Guide meeting.

Not only is Guiding popular among the daughters of Anglo-Saxons, but it is helping numbers of New Canadian girls to find their feet. In districts where there are several forms of religion Guiding unites the girls and shows them how to apply Christianity to everyday life. Every Guide is expected to attend her own church regularly and in camp to take part in a simple form of daily and weekly service.

In Alberta the Girls' Clubs organized in connection with the Women's Institutes have adopted their mother-club's motto "For Home and Country." Eight girls or more in any rural community, village, or town may form a girls' club modelled after the W.I., but

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Upper—"The Seven Sisters," dramatized in the open air.
Lower—A demonstration given by club members who like making clothes.

THE RED MAN TURNS FARMER

What is being done in Canada today to help the Indian to become a self-supporting citizen

By AMY J. ROE

"I KNOW that there are some red men as well as white men who think only of today and never think of tomorrow. The Queen has to think of what will come long after today. Therefore the promises we have to make to you are not for today only, but for tomorrow, not only for you, but for your children, born and unborn, and the promises we make will be carried out as long as the sun shines and the water flows in the ocean." So spoke Alexander Morris, lieutenant-governor for Manitoba and the North-west Territories, to the Indians gathered at Fort Qu'Appelle, for the signing of the treaty in 1874. By the Qu'Appelle or Treaty No. 4, as it is more commonly called, about 75,000 square miles of land in the north-west were surrendered. At that conference of Indian chiefs and representatives of Her Majesty, the white men explained to the red that they were promising to set aside certain areas for reserves, as had been done in Eastern Canada, and to give every Indian family, land, seed, and implements, and to provide schoolmasters so that the Indian might learn the wisdom of the white man.

Is the white man living up to his promises? How fares the Indian in Canada today? Is he being gradually pushed back and down by a more powerful race? Is he being allowed to become a victim to a civilization for which he is not ready? These are questions that quite naturally come to the minds of thinking Canadians.

Canada's Indian Population

Canada has today an Indian population of approximately 106,000. Contrary to the popular belief, the Indians are not dying out. Their numbers are on a slight increase. Over one-half of the Indians of Canada live west of the Great Lakes. The majority of those living in the three prairie provinces are south of the Saskatchewan River and the south-end of Lake Winnipeg. This area has largely been cleared of game or has been placed under closed-game-season laws and the Indian perforce must look elsewhere for food and clothing.

"You will understand then," said W. M. Graham, Indian Commissioner for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in an interview with the writer, "that the problem of the Indian in these three provinces is largely an agricultural one. The Indian can no longer get a living by fishing, trapping and hunting, except in portions of the north-west, and in a few years he will not be able to get it even there, so we must teach him to become a farmer if he is to be self-supporting."

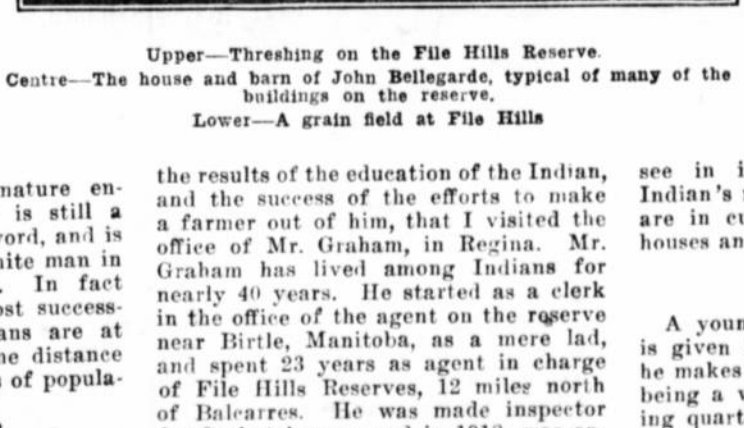
The task of transforming a race of nomadic hunters into tillers of the soil is a formidable one. It is one that requires foresight, careful planning, great patience and faithful workers. It cannot be done in one generation nor in two, but step by step progress can be made in the right direction.

Duncan C. Scott, deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs, in his last annual report to Hon. Charles Stewart, superintendent-general of Indian affairs, wrote: "The Indians as a class are now self-supporting. This department of necessity occupies the same position with reference to indigent Indians as the municipalities to the ordinary destitute among the white population."

A nurse examining the throats of the children at File Hills Presbyterian school.

Guardianship Maintained

The Indian is a minor under the law and his affairs are administered by the Department of Indian affairs, through the agents on the various reserves. The system of reserves, whereby particular areas of land have been set apart solely for the use of Indians, has been established from the earliest times. It is designed to protect the Indians and to provide a sort of sanctuary where they can develop, unmolested, until advancing civilization makes possible their absorption into the general body of citizens. The Indians are encouraged to settle on the reserves and to engage in various industrial pursuits.



Upper—Threshing on the File Hills Reserve.
Centre—The house and barn of John Bellegarde, typical of many of the buildings on the reserve.
Lower—A grain field at File Hills

The activities of the Department of Indian Affairs, as guardian of the Indian, include the control of the Indian's education, the care of his health, teaching him to farm, the administration of his funds, conducting legal transactions, and the general supervision of his and his family's welfare. Every Indian, man, woman and child, is given $5.00 cash each year as treaty money. Indians may become enfranchised, but on doing so lose the special protection attached to their wardship. So far only a little over one thousand Indians have availed themselves of this right. Indian workers and officials guard against premature enfranchisement. The Indian is still a child in many senses of the word, and is no fit competitor with the white man in buiness or industrial fields. In fact those reserves which are most successful and in which the Indians are at their best are located at some distance from the white man's centres of population.

Type of Education

Industrial boarding and day schools have been established at various centres and in some cases on the reserves themselves. It is the policy of the government today to care for all capital expenditure at Indian residential schools, but the staffs are selected and provided by the various church and mission societies. The Roman Catholic, the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, have large numbers of Indian children under the charge of their teachers and workers. The Indian children are placed in schools at the age of seven, and may leave at 18. Where a student shows marked ambition and ability he is permitted to go on to high school and even to university. He is assisted by Indian funds, provided there is proper supervision. There were last year 130 Indian students enrolled in high schools, colleges, and universities in Canada.

At the industrial and boarding schools the boys are taught farming, care of stock and to be generally handy, while the girls are taught sewing, cooking, laundry, etc., in addition to the regular courses of the elementary school. There are in Canada a total of 327 Indian schools in operation, comprising 255 day, 55 boarding and 16 industrial schools, with over 12,000 pupils in attendance.

It was with a view of finding out something of the results of the education of the Indian, and the success of the efforts to make a farmer out of him, that I visited the office of Mr. Graham, in Regina. Mr. Graham has lived among Indians for nearly 40 years. He started as a clerk in the office of the agent on the reserve near Birtle, Manitoba, as a mere lad, and spent 23 years as agent in charge of File Hills Reserves, 12 miles north of Balcarres. He was made inspector for Saskatchewan, and in 1918, was appointed Indian Commissioner, and was given charge of the Indian work in the three prairie provinces. He knows the problem of the Indian from many angles and speaks from a wealth of practical experience.

The Indian as a Farmer

"Sometimes we are apt to get discouraged with the results obtained from our work with the Indians," said Mr. Graham, "but when I stop and look back over the distance we have travelled in the past 50 years, or even in the past 10 or 15 years, I think we have reason to believe we are making good progress. We cannot possibly hope to change the character and the habits of an Indian in a decade."

The Qu'Appelle Roman Catholic Industrial School. One of the largest schools in Canada.

"Is the Indian making good as a farmer?"

That question brought forth interesting information as to the results of farming operations on the reserves in the three prairie provinces for the year 1923: There were 24,582 acres of wheat, 3,000 acres of barley, 24,000 acres of oats, 600 acres of potatoes, and 21,000 acres of summerfallow and 119 acres of gardens. The Indians in the three provinces named, raised over 1,300,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley, put up over 70,000 tons of green feed and hay. On some reserves they have gone in for the raising of a good grade of cattle, and at last year's Winnipeg Feeder and Stocker Show made a very creditable standing. The horses they use have been bred up from the Indian pony and now are a good type of work horses.

Statistics alone are apt to be rather uninteresting. I had hoped to be able to visit one of the reserves and observe some of the concrete results first hand. Fortune smiled kindly and although my interview had to be cut short, as I found Mr. Graham preparing to take his departure for a business visit to Qu'Appelle school and File Hills Reserve, I was enabled, through the kind courtesy of the Indian Commissioner, to personally visit File Hills and observe the Indians actually engaged in farm operations. I was assured that the work being done there was only typical of what is being done on other reserves and with good results, notably in southern Alberta.

On File Hills an experiment was made by establishing a separate colony for the boys who are graduates of the various Indian schools. It was hoped by keeping the boys together on one part of the reserve that one would encourage the other to make good use of the training they had received. This section of the reserve is known as File Hills Colony, and one can see in it a marked change in the Indian's manner of living. Large fields are in cultivation and there are good houses and barns.

Getting a Start

A young Indian coming from school is given a quarter-section of land. If he makes good and displays evidence of being a worker he is given the adjoining quarter. His land of course is tax free, and the agent in charge of the reserve sees that he gets horses and equipment with which to start. Later on when the young farmer has returns from his work, he is expected to pay for these. He must do the work himself or with the help of other Indians on the reserve.

On that September day on which we visited the reserve, we found the Indians busy threshing. They had their own

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FATHER MAKES A TRADE

Which has an unexpected ending

By T. LOGAN

FATHER did not mind riding in a car at all when the opportunity presented itself. Not that he purposely laid wait for chances, just availed himself of a ride when it came his way, but to get him to buy one was "up another street." He contended a horse and buggy was good enough for his forbears, good enough for him, and should be good enough for us. He would quote James Whitcomb Riley on The Hoss:

> I love the Hoss from hoof to head.
> From head to hoof, and tail to mane.
> I love the Hoss as I have said.
> From head to hoof and back again.

When he used this on me I said, "You don't seem to love my horse Dan, or you would not drive him ten miles to town to get repairs, etcetra, after coming from school." So we discussed the advantages of a car, but he said he would not drive it much. Ma, he knew, would not run it at all, and if I got to running it, I would be doing the same with it as I did with Dan, the driver—forgetting the speed limit, and finish up by breaking either my neck or the car, or both. However, I had inwardly resolved to possess one as soon as possible. It was no use trying dad any further. We had coaxed, cajoled, threatened not to help him with the chores, and tried to inveigle him into buying one, but all to no purpose. He was adamant. Scheming was to be tried as a last resort. I knew I would eventually get one after I got through school and went teaching, but that seemed very far off. It looked as if we would have to let up for a while. Prospects in that line were poor, but everything comes to him who waits, so we decided to play a waiting game, i.e, wait and see. It was a hot summer, and as we did not have any too much water at the best of times, and a great deal less at the worst of times, father decided to get the well-borers to come and sink another well. We were fortunate in getting them to come almost right away, being on the place within a week after father had made arrangements with them. The job did not prove a very profitable one to them, as they struck water just before supper on the second day of their operations, much to their disappointment, as in the neighborhood they mostly had close up to a week on each job, water being close to 200 feet below the surface.

These two lads who did the boring were open for all kinds of trading and swapping. Now, father had a big, awkward horse, two speeds slower than the slowest of the others, and was just waiting a chance to pass him on. In fact, he had already traded him once to a fellow who wanted to match a team. So father got $50 in trade and took the smaller horse, which was a smart roan gelding. When the fellow hitched our horse with the other one, father could see the look of disappointment in his face. He was no mate for the other horse, who was fast. He tried to get father to reconsider the deal, but dad was satisfied, the fellow going so far as to offer father to keep the $50, and take back his own horse, Father wouldn't do that, so he came round in the night, took his own horse out of the barn, pushed our horse in, and closed the door on him. Father found him loose in the barn in the morning.

The well-diggers had an extra horse along with them, taken as pay they claimed. He was sure a good looker, and was a grey losing his dapple, fat, just the make and weight so generally desired as a farm horse. Father was suspicious because when they offered to trade, they wanted $100 to boot, and finally, after a lot of dickering, came down to $10. Father made the trade, and they went off. First thing in the morning father hooked him up, one of three, to the spreader, but he wouldn't tighten a tug. He tried him on several other things with the same result, and found out the only one thing he could do with him was ride him. We had no need of a saddle horse (Dan was that as well as buggy horse), but he was good to ride, that is, he had a broad, fat back, and to ride him was like sitting in an arm-chair. About five miles to the south of us, there was a smart kind of a fellow by the name of Skinner. Nobody liked him or had any use for him. He was always up to some underhand game, just revelled in that kind of work, and the neighbors were one in wishing he would hit a snag one day. The last time he was at our place he had been rabbit shooting, and left his gun with us, so father sent me down with it to him. I jumped on the grey and rode down. Skinner was in the yard watching me as I rode in, and I could see he was all eyes for the horse. He looked him over and asked me where we got him from. I didn't say much to mean anything, but told father when I went home. Father had something that needed levelling up with him.

Skinner did not mention to me that he wanted the horse, but anyway, father was ready. Just before supper father sent me out to give the horse a good ride around, and when I brought him back he put harness on him and stood him beside another work horse. We had just finished doing this when Skinner drove into the yard in his car. It was all polished up and looked slick. After talking over the weather and various other topics as a preamble, he said to dad he was short of a horse, and asked him if he had one to spare. Dad said he could part with one and get along, and took him to the barn, saying he would sell him any but the grey. Well he looked the others over as a kind of a blind, and said the grey was the one that would really suit, offering father $200 on a note to the fall for him. Father refused, and, after a lot of talking, finally Skinner made him the offer of $100 cash and the car. It was our knowledge that he was trying to palm the car off on some one. It had seen its day. However, there was the $100, and father seeing this was the last offer "reluctantly" took him up, and so we were in possession of a car, such as it was. Now good fortune was with me in my endeavor, for who should come along but a car agent, and as luck would have it I got the first talk with him, and you may be sure I made good use of my time, with the result of the agent staying with dad for the biggest part of after the chore time. I won out, the deal being he was to take away the old car and the $100 as part payment, the balance to be met in the fall. The deciding factor was mother, who said if it was the balance dad was holding out on, she would make this good out of

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 12, 1924

Undermining Confederation

According to press reports, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, one of the ministers in the late Conservative government, recently declared before a public audience at Woodstock, Ont., that:

> "The prosperity of Ontario and the eastern provinces was being sacrificed by Premier King in return for the political support of the western Progressives," and that "as the three prairie provinces were out to get everything they could for their own special benefit, it was necessary for the other six provinces to stand together for the sake of Canada's industries."

This is a narrow, sectional and selfish appeal based on an utter misrepresentation of the facts, and most dangerous in its effect. Yet it is but part of a campaign being carried on through Eastern Canada at the present time. Mostly it is Conservative politicians who are fathering this appeal in public, though some so-called Liberal politicians have not hesitated to use similar tactics for selfish purposes. Privately, certain corporations, for their own welfare are encouraging similar ideas, and a section of the eastern press is lending its aid as well.

In Ontario and Quebec the people are being told that any reduction in the tariff, such as demanded by the West, will mean the ruination of their industries. In the maritime provinces the story is that the Crow's Nest Pass freight rates are lower than eastern rates, and thus constitute a discrimination in favor of the West. The Hudson Bay Railway is being presented to the eastern people as a visionary and fantastic scheme which will cost the eastern taxpayers many millions of dollars, and be of no use to anyone. Even the people of British Columbia are encouraged to think that they are being discriminated against in favor of the prairies. The purpose of this insidious campaign is to isolate the prairie provinces politically by aligning the rest of Canada against the prairie people.

Evidence is not wanting that this vicious propaganda is having its effect in the East. There seems to be an increasing number of people in the East who believe that the people of the prairies are selfish and grasping, and are demanding special concessions and special favors at the expense of the rest of Canada. Many people in the East still believe that the East paid for the West, and that it has been through eastern generosity that the West has been developed. They are being taught to look upon the prairie people as pampered children who have no due regard for their eastern parents, and whose demands upon the parental treasury have become entirely too onerous.

The effect of this propaganda in Eastern Canada is evident in parliament whenever the tariff question is under discussion. It has practically killed the Hudson Bay Railway for the present time. The spokesmen for both the old political parties have promised the completion of the road for years, but now, while they still claim to favor the route, they are very careful to say that it will be very many years before it will be in operation. It is evident that this same propaganda has had its effect upon the government in regard to the abrogation of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

The people of the East, as a whole, have no desire whatever to be unfair to the people of the prairie provinces. But they do not know this country and are not familiar with its economic problems. Comparatively few of them have ever seen the prairie. Naturally, they do not read the western press. They seldom hear western speakers discussing western problems. They have no clear appreciation of the tremendous economic burden which this country is carrying, due in a large measure to federal legislation. They hear, as a rule, only one side of the question, and naturally, hearing it all the time they come to believe that the prairie people are trying to hog everything for themselves. Many eastern members of parliament have the same ideas in regard to the West, and, naturally, are affected by the opinions prevailing in their constituencies.

It is becoming more and more imperative that the true facts regarding the situation in the prairie provinces should be presented to the people of Eastern Canada. It is not enough to present the case in parliament alone, no matter how well it may be done. The eastern people must be brought to see that the unjust economic discrimination against the prairie provinces is driving the people out, and seriously retarding if not actually endangering the development of the country. The tariff places a heavy handicap upon this country for which there is no compensation. Our transportation interests have made the great bulk of their profits in the prairie provinces. Great financial interests have found in the development of the West a veritable gold mine. When this country was new and developing with extraordinary rapidity, the effect of such discrimination was not felt so severely. But with the increasing cost of maintaining the necessary institutions and facilities of civilization, the burden has become too heavy to bear. Confederation cannot remain attractive to the people of the prairie provinces if they are forced to carry unjust economic burdens and are heavily handicapped by discriminatory legislation. If the case for the prairie provinces is well and thoroughly presented to the eastern people, the verdict, we are satisfied, will be for a square deal for this part of the Dominion.

What Mr. King Can Do

Premier King completed his tour of the West last week, and in the last two of his addresses he laid special emphasis upon the supremacy of parliament with regard to both the constitution and the actions of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

As a declaration of principle this is all very fine, but what is expected of Mr. King, in the situation created by the decision of the board on the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, is action in accordance with the principle. The supremacy of parliament has been challenged by the board, and Mr. King has the power to assert decisively the supremacy of parliament. The power was given the government by parliament in the Railway Act, and Mr. King has been directly and specifically requested to exercise the power and maintain the supremacy of parliament.

It is true enough there are legal technicalities involved, and that the board founded its decision on an interpretation of the law, but granting this aspect of the case, the intention of parliament is plain enough in the legislation of 1919 and 1922, and the premier, implicitly, if not explicitly, has expressed the same intention as the policy of his government. Why, then, is there hesitation in acting in accordance with the law, and for the express purpose of carrying out the intention of parliament by suspending the order of the board pending the settlement of the legal question? Why even should the question be referred to the courts, and the people forced to pay out heavy legal fees to protect what parliament and this and previous governments have conceded to be the indubitable right of the West, to say nothing of the millions that will be paid out to the railway companies waiting upon the law's delay?

Mr. King can put this matter right at once and without impairing the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, infringing any provincial rights, or doing violence to any constitutional principle. He can set aside the order of the board, restore the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and prohibit discriminatory freight rates. In doing this he will only be asserting that supremacy of parliament upon which he laid emphasis in his western addresses. The West expects him to be as emphatic in action as he is in speaking.

Ontario Mortgage Rates

Under date of October 21, we have received the following letter from T. D'Arcy Leonard, Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the Land Mortgage Companies' Association of Ontario:

> My attention has been called to an article appearing in your issue of October 15, 1924, headed, Why the Difference? This article deals with the difference in interest rates on mortgages in Ontario compared with rates in Western Canada, and your remarks are based on a report of the session of the Ontario Agricultural Enquiry Committee, appearing in the Farmers' Sun, of September 11, 1924. I may say that I was the representative of the mortgage companies at this session, and the article in the Farmers' Sun is quite in error in attributing to me any statement that the interest rate on farm mortgages in Ontario is 6 per cent. Nor did I make any statement indicating a difference in rates as between city loans and farm loans. Upon being asked by the chairman of the committee what were the interest rates in Ontario, I stated that the prevailing rate was 7 per cent., with some money available at 6½ per cent. The official stenographic report of the proceedings confirms this.
>
> As I had not read the article in the Farmers' Sun until now, I have today written to the editor of that publication to correct the erroneous statement made in its article.
>
> Would you kindly publish this letter so as to counteract any false impression that may have been created by reprinting the statement in your editorial.

There is much private money loaned on farm mortgages in Ontario, at rates, we are informed, varying from 6 per cent. downwards, with some as low as 5 per cent. Some of the companies who loan on Ontario farms at 6½ and 7 per cent., also loan on prairie farms, where the prevailing rates are 8 and 9 per cent. Here is room for improvement. No other business could pay such rates and live: why should agriculture be compelled to carry such a burden?

Not So Sure

Referring to the holding up of the treaty of reciprocity with Australia, because of the request of the latter that the treaty be ratified by the Dominion parliament, the Ottawa correspondent of the Monetary Times, says: "Parliament will put it through all right."

Perhaps: it is as well to remember that the budget of 1923, which contained the one provision that was required from parliament to enable the government to conclude the treaty, passed by only eight votes. This provision was authority for the governor-in-council to raise the general tariff on raisins and dried currants from two-thirds of a cent to three cents a pound. It is also as well to remember that protests were made against this proposed increase at the time,

and that the government was petitioned, by a woman's organization in Ontario, not to raise the duty.

It can be said with confidence that this increased duty on raisins and currants, this subsidy to Australian fruit producers out of the pockets of Canadian consumers, will not be got through parliament without trouble, and, indeed, parliament would never be asked to pass it if the government were to adhere to its avowed tariff policy. Premier King cannot ask parliament to consent to an increase in the duty on foodstuffs which will directly raise the cost of living by over $1,000,000 annually, and at the same time maintain that his policy is one of adjusting the tariff so as to reduce the cost of living and the cost of production. In any case, the Progressives in the House raised their voices in protest against this proposed increased duty last year, and they can be counted upon to oppose it when it is re-introduced as part of the treaty of reciprocity with Australia. It might, in fact, be the case that the members of the Australian parliament are not blind to the actual political situation in this country, and that in asking for ratification of the treaty by the Canadian parliament, they intend to make sure that Premier King can "deliver the goods."

The U.S. Elections

The result of the United States presidential election has confounded the political prophets, and demonstrated once again that the business of judging public opinion amounts to nothing more than a pleasant but unprofitable pastime. And if the British election has to be taken as evidence of political reaction, that of the United States will have to be placed in the same category, for if all the Progressivism in the United States is reflected in the vote for La Follette, it is apparent that Progressivism has a long way to go before it becomes a real menace to the two old parties. The Republican party is as strong as it was in 1920; it may be stronger in the House of Representatives when the returns are complete.

Since 1872 there have always been more than two presidential candidates. The Prohibitionists have had a candidate in every election since 1876, when they polled 9,500 votes. The Socialists came in in 1892, and their vote has steadily increased from the 21,000 polled in that year. These third parties, however, have never been serious forces, and their campaigns have been entirely of a propagandist and educational character. The presidential election was considered a good time to get into touch with the people. The People's party came on the scene in 1892, and polled over a million votes, but in 1908 its voting power had dropped to 29,000, and it went out of existence.

The Roosevelt insurgence in 1912 was a real attack upon the old parties, and in the election of that year it put the Republican party in third place, the Progressives polling over 4,000,000 votes and securing 88 votes in the electoral college, as against eight secured by the Republicans. The movement, however, dwindled, to be revived this year, and again from within the Republican party. This time, however, the votes have been taken from the Democratic party, but the new Progressivism has failed to touch the popular imagination as effectively as the Progressivism of Roosevelt.

One good thing has come out of the uncertainty that prevailed before the election. The prophets were certain none of the candidates would receive a majority in the electoral college, the body elected by the electors which constitutionally elects the president, and, consequently, the American voter learned more about how the president was elected in such event than he probably ever knew before. He was coached in the mysteries of a constitution he reveres but knows little about—like the voters of most other countries with regard to their constitutions. The event has falsified the predictions, but the education of the voter was worth the effort.

So far as Canada is concerned, the election leaves things as they were. It should not be forgotten, however, that it was with a Republican administration that the reciprocity agreement of 1911 was negotiated, and although protection is still strongly entrenched across the border, a situation is fast developing which will favor the establishment of better trade relations between the two countries. Keeping in mind the changed economic conditions brought about by the war, there is no reason for believing that the Republican victory means an insuperable obstacle to establishing that better relationship.

Editorial Notes

The Winnipeg Conservative Club cabled Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, the "heartiest congratulations" of the Winnipeg Conservatives, on the success of the British Conservatives in the recent election. The message was sent, apparently, to give force to the repeated declarations of Canadian Conservatives, that their Conservatism was altogether different to the Conservatism of the Old Country, and that in the Old Country sense there are no Conservatives in Canada. Yes, we don't think.

Lady Astor, elected to the British House of Commons as a Conservative, says: "It is alarming, from a woman's point of view, that the election has swept so many reactionary Conservatives into parliament. Reactionary Conservatives are always against women—I mean 'die-hards.'" Evidently the lady member is not altogether impressed with the political company she has to keep.

After the Battle

Proud of his Wife

FROM across the room you see them. She, poised—confident; warm cheeks and slim shoulders; the woman clever enough to stay young with her husband. He, with pride of possession in every unconscious action; the husband who is proud of his wife.

Yet how few women realize this simple subtlety of life! Too many of us believe the need of beauty caution ceases at the altar.

Youth! Enchantment! The radiance of schoolgirl days. We need no longer lose them.

The means are simple, as millions will tell you —just soap and water; the balmy lather of palm and olive oils as embodied in Palmolive.

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Use powder and rouge if you wish. *But never leave them on* over night. They clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Wash your face gently with soothing Palmolive. Then massage it softly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly. *Then repeat both* washing and rinsing.

If your skin is dry, apply a touch of cold cream. But wash regularly, and particularly in the evening.

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No medicaments are necessary. Just remove the day's accumulations of dirt and oil and perspiration, cleanse the pores, and Nature will be kind to you. Your skin will be of fine texture. Your color will be good. Wrinkles will not be the problem as the years advance.

Avoid this mistake

Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think any green soap, represented as made of palm and olive oils, is the same as Palmolive. Palmolive helps keep that schoolgirl complexion.

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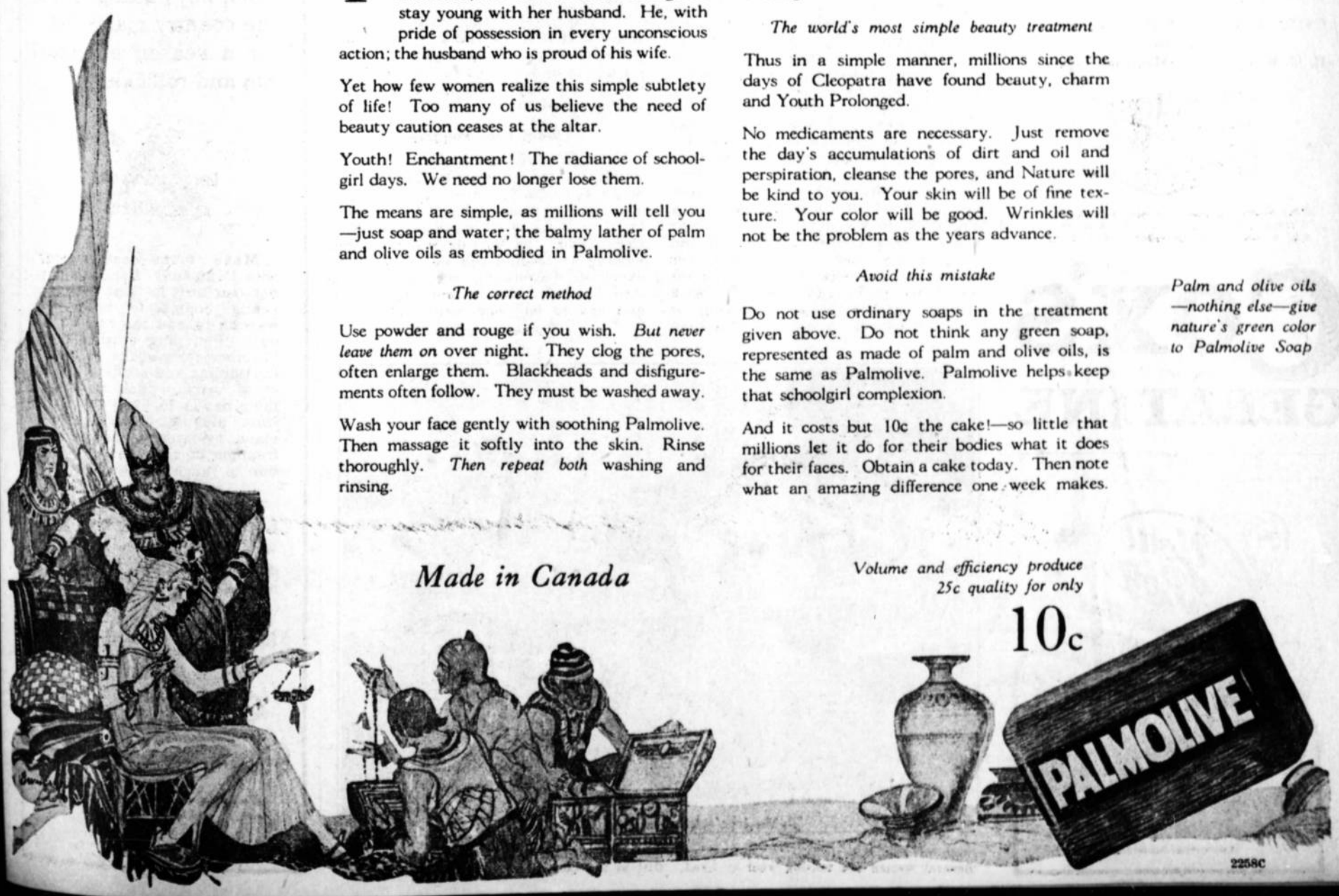

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FEATHER AND WOOL QUILTS

Experienced homemakers explain how to make warm bedding for winter

FALL could well be described as "feather time," because both tame and wild birds are being plucked in nearly every home. Most people save the softest for pillows, but not everyone knows how to make them up into light comforters for the chilly nights that are ahead. The suggestions of Mrs. David Watt, a pioneer of Birtle, Manitoba, who has put quantities of feathers to good use, will be welcome to many women.

Mrs. Watt prefers goose or duck feathers for comforters, but has used successfully any kind, provided they are not too coarse. "You can also strip turkey feathers," she explained, "and will find them almost as soft as down. It is no trick at all—start from the top and remove everything from one side of the quill and then strip off the other. When I am plucking tame or wild birds I save the feathers suitable for pillows or comforters and put them either into a large bag or several small ones."

Mrs. McBeath, of Headingly, Manitoba, another old-timer, makes what she calls "sausages," or bags of factory cotton as long as the width of a quilt, and about 15 inches wide. She fills several of these with feathers and then makes up the cover for the quilt. She stitches the ends together but leaves the sides open, and stitches across the width to make compartments for the bags. She then draws them into the divisions and sews up the ends. Then when the quilt is ready for washing she rips one end of each section and draws out the bags. This scheme works splendidly.

Material of Good Quality

For quilts, Mrs. Watt uses the best quality of plain and figured sateen. "About eight-and-a-half yards, 33 or 36 inches wide, will make a comforter," she explained. "Poor grades are not worth buying. In planning a quilt of two colors I usually arrange to have an oblong of figured sateen in the centre, and around it put a border or band of plain material. To this I add another strip of figured goods and so on till the cover is large enough. The outer edge is usually plain. The other side can be made in the same way, or if desired may be entirely of plain or figured material. I sew up the three sides leaving one end open. Into this I empty the collected feathers and then baste up the end. After sewing it into the quilting frames I remove the basting and level off the feathers with a long stick, to the depth of about four inches. Then I close up the end and baste along each strip, ready for machining. I decide on the pattern for the centre panel and outline it with basting stitches before removing it from the frame. A quilt of this kind costs a good many dollars on the market, but is very easily made at home.

"If desired," went on Mrs. Watt, "the feathers can be put into a factory-cotton bag, so that the cover may be removed for cleaning, but this is not necessary as a rule. Indeed, if you examine many of the most expensive quilts you will find no inner lining."

Mrs. Watt has also made many wool puffs, or comforters, and finds them delightfully warm and light. "When wool is a drug on the market and worth practically nothing in dollars and cents, it pays to make it up into quilts. Even if you have to buy the wool, it is cheaper than purchasing cotton-batting, and it is much lighter and warmer.

Made Sixty Comforters

"One lady of my acquaintance who made no less than 60 wool comforters during last winter, found that it is a mistake to use soap in washing the wool. Of course, it has to be picked over and teased beforehand, and when ready, she brings it to the boil in soft water and rinses it in several waters. This method she says tends to keep the wool from matting. I believe," went on Mrs. Watt, "that the addition of four tablespoons of borax to a boiler of water would help to cut the grease. After rinsing in a number of waters the wool should be placed on a sheet in the sun to dry, and should be turned often.

"The carding or combing can be done on regular cards, or on a contrivance described by one practical homemaker. She takes a board six or seven inches wide, and about two-and-a-half feet long, and drives nails into one end about an inch apart. She continues until an area of about six inches square is covered, and then turns it over and places it on a chair. When working she sits on one end and uses the nails for carding or combing, throwing the wool over and over until it is light and fluffy.

"When making the quilt I put the under part into the frame, then I place the wool on this to the depth of about six inches and lay the top on it. Then I baste the edges together and tie the quilt as desired."

Wool Bees Popular

Old-time quilting parties were revived by the Women's Institute of South Saanich, at Keating, B.C., who have had a good many "wool bees." In describing the organization, Mrs. Dora Gold, the secretary, said "the picking or teasing can be done by inexperienced workers, but the carding into bats or rolls is more important, and has to be done well. We found

Continued on Page 21

One of the "wool bees" held by South Saanich Women's Institute, Keating, B.C. Several women are teasing wool by hand. Girl at the extreme right is using cards.

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The pen that aids you to give the world the kind of impression you are capable of creating by quick, characterful handwriting.

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The pen that's handsome to own and hard to lose because of its black-tipped lacquer-red color that rivals the beauty of the Scarlet Tanager.

Step up to the first pen counter and add to life all the Duofold gives. To avoid inferior imitations, look for this stamp on the barrel—"Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD—Lucky Curve."

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE WHITE SPRUCE

A study of one of our most common and valuable trees

Written and illustrated
By DAN McCOWAN

THE White Spruce is one of our most common, most valuable and most important trees. Thriving best in moist soil and fond of the margin of streams and lakes, it nevertheless grows well in semi-arid situations. Ordinarily from 30 to 80 feet high, when full grown, it will, under favorable conditions, attain to considerably greater height. Where it has room to grow unhampered, the spruce is one of the most symetrical of trees. In outline, it is pyramidal, tapering upwards in a most graceful manner, and ending in one straight, slender shoot. The branches spring from the trunk at almost a right angle, and at frequent and fairly regular intervals. In young trees the foliage is yellowish brown, which, in later years, changes to a light blue-green color. In some individuals a distinct whitish tinge may be observed. The leaves, or needles, as they are commonly called, are about an inch in length, are sharp-pointed, and emerge from the twigs singly. The foliage has a strong, and to some people, a disagreeable odour. The roots, although spreading to an extraordinary degree do not penetrate far into the earth. The bark is very thin, and so the tree may easily succumb to even a slight fire scorch.

The White Spruce in Winter

Reproducing from seed only, the white spruce bears large numbers of cones, so great a quantity as half-a-bushel having been secured from one tree. The trees, however, do not produce cones every year. When first formed the cones of the white spruce are green in color, and are then tinged with bright crimson. When fully ripe they become cinnamon brown.

As is the case with many of our native birds and animals, trees have been given names, which, in some instances, are misleading, and in others, entirely wrong. This, however, does not apply to the spruce, the name being common everywhere. The origin of the word spruce is somewhat peculiar, it being derived from Prussian. The European Spruce was at one time called the Prussian Tree, this being in course of time abbreviated to Prusse Tree. The word was further changed through becoming confused with the German "sprosse," or shoot. In French Quebec, the hemlock is often spoken of as "Pruche." Alexander Henry, the famous northwest fur trader, in one of his journeys from Rocky Mountains House to the headwaters of the Columbia river, speaks of the "Prush" tree as being abundant, and mentions it as having an extraordinary thick, heavy bark. This, no doubt, was the species of tree now called Douglas Fir.

Is Used for Many Purposes

Of all Canadian trees which fall before the axe of the lumberman, by far the largest number are white spruce. This is on account of the wood being suitable for the production of pulp. So accustomed are we to think of paper as paper, and wood as wood, it is hard to realize that this page is really a flattened-out log of spruce. The production of spruce pulp has grown to be one of the foremost industries in Canada, the demand far exceeding the supply, the future source becoming year by year more problematical. On this continent over 30,000,000 of newspapers are run off the presses every week-day. This means the rapid deforesting of very great areas. Indeed, the newsprint used in one issue of a New York Sunday paper represents no less than 15 acres of mature spruce. The average spruce tree yields enough wood pulp for the manufacture of 500 pounds of paper.

Since primitive times the spruce has been useful to mankind in Canada. Green boughs made a restful couch to the Red Skinned hunter or warrior. Spruce gum for repairing bark canoes was readily obtainable from the trees which fringed lake shore and river bank. Medicinal tea was brewed from green spruce twigs, the early fur-traders, finding in this decoction an excellent cure for scurvy. The North Pacific Indians made cakes of the soft inner bark of the spruce. The name "Adirondack," signifying "they eat trees," was given to one tribe of Algonquians, in allusion to their custom of eating bark.

Yesterday, the chemist turned his attention to the spruce. Today, as a result of his activities, we find this tree bidding fair to oust the silk-worm as a producer of silken yarn. Many useful articles of apparel such as dress goods, shirts and stockings are now being made from cellulose silk obtained from the spruce tree. The process through which the raw material passes on its way from "logs to legs" is a long and complicated one. And this is but one of many new uses to which spruce is being put. A liquid veneer used in coating the wings of aeroplanes is made from spruce pulp, which has been treated with acetic acid. In Germany, a kind of beer is brewed from spruce twigs. Tomorrow, we may be proffered a breakfast food from this tree of manifold virtues.

Well Adapted for Shelter

Spruce trees being easily transplanted, and, for evergreens, comparatively rapid in growth, are well adapted for shelters and windbreaks on prairie farms. A few brief hints on planting may prove interesting and helpful. The best time to plant spruce is in spring, if possible as soon as the ground is free from frost. If growing trees suitable for transplanting are available in your neighborhood, select such as are to be found in fairly open spaces. These have good roots. Trees up to four feet high may be successfully moved. It is very important that in transplanting, the roots be protected from exposure to air—in digging lift the dirt with the roots in a solid ball. Give the young trees a good soaking of water once or twice a week during summer. Wash the foliage occasionally. Keep grass and weeds away from roots; protect from fire and cattle. And, please don't prune spruce branches or lop off the young tree tops. Cultivation should be carried on until such time as the trees are firmly established. The Dominion Forestry Department, or any of the provincial experimental farm staffs will be only too glad to advise and help you in your efforts to improve and beautify your farm and home through the planting and growing of trees.

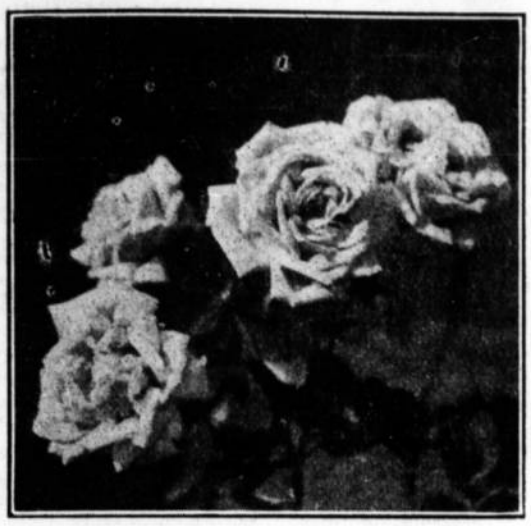
"Every tree gives answer to some different mood.
This one helps you, climbing, that for rest is good;
Beckoning friends, companions, sentinels, they are:
Good to live and die with, good to greet afar."

OFF THE BEATEN PATH

The story of a remarkable garden near Miniota

ELBERT Hubbard, the sage of East Aurora, once wrote something like this: let a man do any one thing better than anybody else, even to the making of a mouse trap, and though he live in the centre of a trackless forest, the world will make a beaten path to his door.

William Lindsay, of Miniota, Manitoba, may or may not be familiar with Elbert Hubbard's dictum, but he is an excellent illustration of its accuracy. Mr. Lindsay lives several miles from Miniota, considerably off the beaten trail, in fact it is quite a mountain-climbing stunt to get to his house, yet Mr. Lindsay, ably assisted by his wife, has developed the best flower garden in the Miniota district. During the past summer every Sunday was visitors' day at the Lindsay homestead. Motor cars were parked all over the yard. They came to see the Lindsay garden.



Four blooms on one branch

Mr. Lindsay's rose, Gorgeous, a deep orange yellow, flushed with reddish copper.

Passing up the drive from the main road towards the Lindsay house, the visitor passes through a beautiful avenue of trees planted years ago by his father. To the right, great numbers of dahlias, gladioli, asters and salpiglosis, with their riot of colors, attract the eye. On a nearer approach to the house, another little garden on the left shows the delightful effect of massed dahlias and perennial shrubs, with several rows of English roses. A little farther away to the right of the house is still another garden, where the stately hollyhocks, the gorgeous delphiniums and canas greet the eye. But the beautiful colors are not all confined to the garden. Mr. Lindsay has a handsome peacock, who seems rather envious of the attention paid to the garden. He delights to strut up and down before visitors, with his huge fan-tail displaying all the hues of the rainbow, and he is perhaps almost as much an attraction to the visitors as the flower garden.

Dividends of Satisfaction

Mr. Lindsay doesn't see why anybody can't have a good flower garden. Of course, it means lots of work, but he and Mrs. Lindsay not only enjoy the garden, but enjoy the work which is entailed. He imports his roses direct from England. They are the hybrid teas, and bloom profusely the year they are planted. For winter protection he hills them up with earth about eight inches high, then bends over the tops and covers them with about a foot of earth. By this treatment he brings most of them safely through the winter.

Mr. Lindsay has been a long time in the country, coming with his parents from Scotland, in 1882, when they settled on the present homestead. The soil immediately around their splendid stone house was pretty poor, and not suitable for gardening, and it has all been built up for the purpose. Although the labor was considerable, it has paid rich dividends of contentment and satisfaction, and it has made a beautiful setting for the family home. Having no children, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay make a hobby of their garden, and many a sick room, not only in private homes, but in the Miniota hospital, has been cheered by generous bouquets from the Lindsay garden. They sell nothing from their flower garden, but donate generously, getting the pleasure from the work and the delight which it brings not only to themselves, but to the whole community.

Mr. Lindsay is a busy farmer. He operates five quarter-sections, is secretary of the local U.F.M., and of the local U.G.G., and is one of the trustees of the Miniota Municipal School Board. But even in his busy life he finds time to work in the garden, and to demonstrate that though the climate of Manitoba is different from that in the old land, yet even on the prairie, lovely flowers are within reach of all.

The first plums to be garnered in the Peace River country were plucked from a three-year-old tree at the Beaver Lodge Experimental Farm, of good size and color, and most delightful flavor. The tree was secured in North Dakota and clearly demonstrates that the Peace River country is capable of producing hundreds of varieties of fruits that were believed by the skeptical to be impossible of maturity. Sand cherries, apples, and numerous other trees have come into bearing this year. So prolific has the growth of red currants been this year that the Canadian record was equalled for production per bush.

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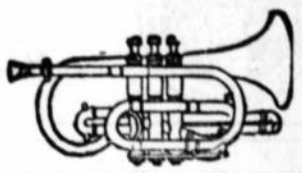

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PIONEER IN A NEW FIELD

A visit with a young woman graduate of Theology stationed in the West

By AMY J. ROE

ON a late September day I found myself one of a little group of people gathered around the tea table in the tiny manse at Verigin, Saskatchewan. Out-of-doors the long afternoon shadows were fading into evening dusk. Indoors the early lighted lamps and a crackling wood fire added to the cozy cheerfulness of the small rooms. Our hostess was Miss Lydia Gruchy, the first woman in the West, if not the whole of Canada to graduate in Theology. We chatted over many things, crops, harvest, schools, New Canadian settlers, and then finally we came to the topic of Miss Gruchy and her work. It was that, I told her, that had induced me to borrow an aged pony, and a somewhat rheumatic buggy and drive ten miles to see her.

It was rather difficult to persuade Miss Gruchy to talk about herself or her work. There was, she claimed, nothing spectacular nor outstanding about either. She had been put in charge of a mission field at Verigin, which had hitherto been supplied with student ministers during the summer months. Women have often been missionaries and she did not see why her work should receive special mention.

I reminded her that while women have often served both in home and mission fields as nurses, teachers, deaconesses, Bible women, and even doctors, it was something very new to find a woman minister, one who had thought the future for women in that direction sufficiently certain to warrant her taking a Theological course in a university. Then after several smiling warnings against over-estimating her work (for Miss Gruchy is exceedingly retiring) she consented to let me tell Guide readers something about herself. Even at that my information might have been very meagre if I had not occasionally appealed to her father who sat opposite her at the little table and who follows the work of his slight fair haired daughter with loving pride.

Miss Gruchy was born in a suburb of Paris, of English parents. She was educated in French public schools, and took her secondary school work in an English boarding school. She was one of a family of ten children, and has one sister a missionary in India.

After living in France for 30 years, Mr. Gruchy decided to come to Canada, and located at Strassbourg, Saskatchewan in 1913. Lydia Gruchy, who had been working for a short while, after finishing school, in the Post Office Savings Bank in England, decided to accompany her father, her brothers and her sisters to Canada. She and two of her brothers entered the Saskatchewan University. In 1920, Miss Gruchy graduated in Arts, and won the honor of being the gold medalist of her class. A younger brother had enrolled in the Theological course, but both he and the other brother, like so many other gallant lads, enlisted in the Canadian army. Both now sleep with many thousands more in Flanders Fields.

So many students had enlisted that there was a special appeal made for volunteers from the other University classes for enrollment in the Theological course. It may possibly have been the desire to "carry on" the task that her younger brother had started that first awoke the desire in Lydia Gruchy's heart to become a minister. Dr. E. H. Oliver, principal of the Presbyterian college, encouraged her in her ambition and urged her to enrol as a Theological student. Women were not permitted then to be ordained, but there was the hope that, before she finished the course, that the barrier would be removed. Miss Gruchy graduated in Theology in the summer of 1923, and was given charge of the mission field at Verigin, in September of the same year. It is a Union field, but as yet neither the Methodist nor the Presbyterian church councils have given consent that women may be ordained. So while Miss Gruchy has taken the full university course in Theology and may preach she cannot solemnize marriage nor administer the Sacrament.

There is one other graduate in Theology, Miss Jessie C. Elliott, of Queen's University. Miss Elliott graduated this year, and it is expected that she will be located at some point in the West. Miss Gruchy and Miss Elliott spent one summer together teaching a summer school at Lilyvale, near Verigin.

The field allotted to Miss Gruchy is populated by people of many nationalities. There are Canadian-born, men and women from the British Isles, Americans, Doukhobors, Ruthenians, Polish, Germans and Jews. Her own parishioners are few in number. She conducts service at three points: Verigin, Linden Valley school and at Mikado. Usually she drives a horse and buggy, and carries along with her a little folding organ. When roads are bad she has to leave the organ at home and travel by horseback.

It is not exactly a heavy circuit, as western country circuits go, but is scattered so that it is rather difficult to reach. On Sunday morning she conducts Sunday school in the Linden Valley schoolhouse, five miles east of Verigin. In the afternoon she drives to Mikado, ten miles to the west, and holds Sunday school and church services, and is back again in Verigin for evening service at eight.

There is no other Protestant church in Miss Gruchy's circuit. Her board of management has on it a Baptist member, a Congregationalist and a Presbyterian. A large part of her time is spent with the young people and the children, teaching them in Sunday school and directing their week-day activities through organizations.

"What part of your work do you like best?" I asked her.

"I like all of it," was her reply, "but of course there are some difficulties, and I suppose it is only natural to like best those things which seem to be going ahead most successfully. So much of

Continued on Page 27

Inset—Miss Lydia Gruchy. Lower—Miss Jessie Elliott (left), and Miss Gruchy, ready for a ride after school hours. Right—The Manse at Verigin, Sask.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS

Popular dish is very nutritious—Long, slow cooking required

FOR many generations Boston has been a centre of culture, but it is more often referred to as "the City of Beans," owing to the popularity enjoyed by Boston baked beans. In that centre it is the custom to have baked beans for supper on Saturday night without fail, and to serve them reheated for breakfast the next morning. Boston brown bread is the usual accompaniment for this hearty dish. All through the New England States this long-continued practice is widely observed and also in the maritime provinces. However it is possible hundreds of miles from the Atlantic seaboard to produce beans just as delicious as these baked in Boston.

Fortunately, country dwellers can serve this hearty dish fairly often, because the kitchen range is used for heating anyway. In city homes, however, beans are seldom baked at home because the cost of gas or electricity for the long cooking would be more than most people feel like paying, so they use the canned variety instead.

Boston baked beans are particularly suitable for cold weather because of their high food value. A pound of dried beans contains no less than 1,520 calories, while it only requires a third of a cup of baked beans to furnish a 100-calorie portion. A large percentage of the vegetable is carbo-hydrate or starch, but it is also rich in protein which makes it an excellent substitute for meats. On account of this a well-balanced meal does not contain both meat and beans.

The proportion of fat in beans is small so in baking, fat pork is added to make up for the deficiency. Beans are also valuable for the calcium, phosphorous, and iron they contain. These minerals are needed for the upkeep of bones, teeth, and other parts of the body. Certain vitamins are also found in beans.

Some people complain that baked beans are difficult to digest, but this is seldom the fault of the vegetable. Of course there is an occasional individual who simply can't eat them under any circumstances, but as a rule if properly cooked they are easily digested. Hasty eating often causes digestive disturbances, for unless beans are thoroughly chewed the stomach has difficulty in handling them. In certain cases it is advisable to remove the skins before baking as this renders them more digestible.

While the white navy or pea-bean is the kind Bostonians use, there are other types that can be substituted in order to secure variety. The red kidney bean, the black bean, the black-eyed bean, the marrow bean and others make a delicious dish.

Boston Baked Beans

Measure four cups of pea-beans, pick over, cover with cold water and leave overnight. This soaking is absolutely essential. Next day drain the beans, cover again with cold water, add a level teaspoon of baking soda and boil gently till the skins break. If possible clear, soft water should be used in preference to hard water as the latter tends to toughen the woody material in the beans. Soda is added to assist in softening the cellulose.

When the skins commence to break, drain off the water and put a layer of beans in a bean pot or deep earthenware dish. Divide half a pound of salt pork into strips, cutting through the rind. Place the pork on the layer of beans with rind uppermost and surround with more of the vegetable, leaving only the rind exposed. Mix together one teaspoon mustard, one teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon pepper and one-half cup molasses. Pour this over the beans and add boiling water to cover. Put on lid and bake at 350 degrees (a slow oven) for eight or 10 hours—uncovering dur- the last hour of cooking. Add water from time to time if it is needed.

Much of the excellence of baked beans has been attributed to the earthenware bean-pots in which they are usually cooked. Some have narrow necks while others are low and round in shape with a handle on either side. While these pots produce splendid results, equally appetizing beans can be cooked in a glass or earthenware casserole with a cover. A five-pound lard pail is a fairly satisfactory substitute when nothing else can be found, but it does not maintain such a constant temperature as the heavier vessels.

In order to do things in strictly Bostonian style you should eat Boston brown bread with baked beans.

Boston Brown Bread

1 c. rye meal	¾ T. soda
1 c. corn meal	1 tsp. salt
1 c. brown flour	¾ c. molasses
2 c. sour milk	

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add molasses and milk and stir until thoroughly combined. Put into well greased baking-powder cans or into other similar moulds. Do not fill them more than two-thirds full. Place in a large pan on a rack or perforated pie plate and pour in sufficient water to reach half way up the moulds. Cover and steam for three and a half hours.

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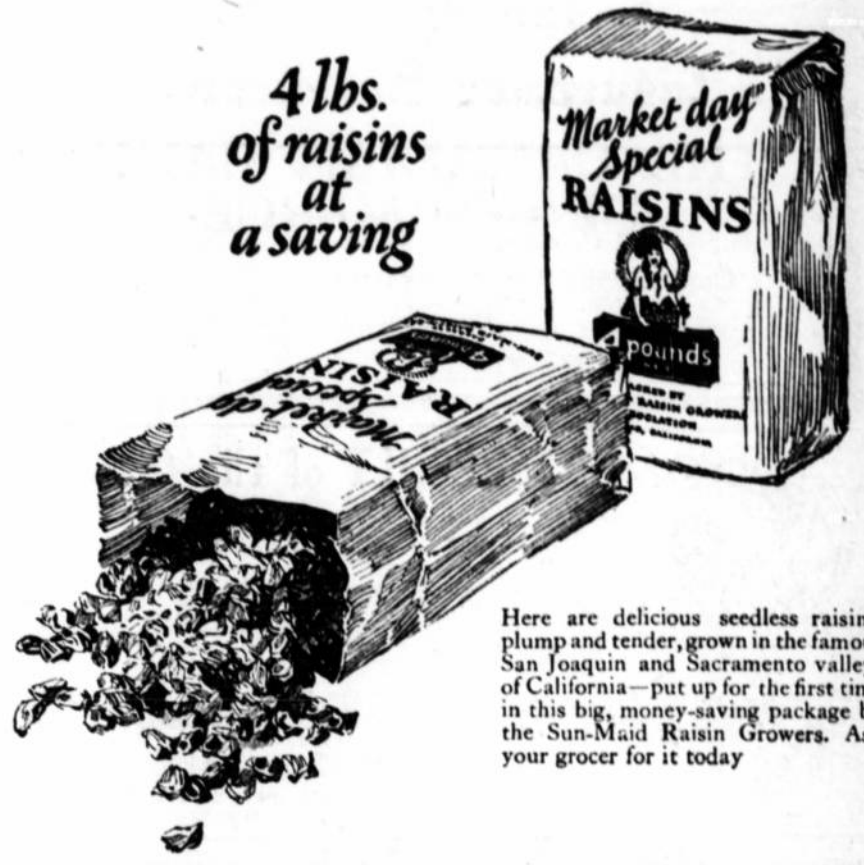

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Sour Cream Raisin Pie

1½ cups sour cream; 1 cup sugar; 1 egg; 1 tablespoon flour; ½ teaspoon each cinnamon and nutmeg; 1½ cups raisins. Mix flour, spice and sugar, slightly beaten egg, sour cream and raisins. Pour into a pie shell and bake 30 minutes. Will serve 6 persons. Top pie crust may be added if desired.

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Miss Catherine Anderson, 434 King Edward Street, St. James, Manitoba, was the winner of the Manager's $5.00 prize for this suggestion. There were more than 450 letters with about 600 suggestions, but the word "TOUCHCRAFT" was the one considered by the committee to most obviously describe the workmanship and the association of blind handicraft workers. We are sure that all interested in this contest congratulate Miss Anderson on her success in winning the prize. A new popular broom will be made immediately, which will bear the name "TOUCHCRAFT." Watch The Guide for next month's announcement.

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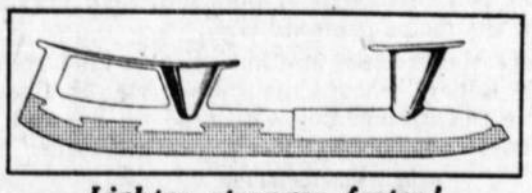

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COILS IN RADIO SETS

The manner in which they are used

By W. B. CARTMEL, B.S., M.A., M.E.I.C.
Radio Engineer

IF we open up a radio set, either a crystal set or a valve set, we will find that there are coils and condensers inside. Coils and condensers play a very wonderful part in radio, in fact they are the very heart and soul of radio and have been so, from the very beginning of the discovery of electric waves. We often hear the statement made that the vacuum tube or the electron tube (improperly called a lamp by some people) is the heart of radio. It is true that the very sensitive radio receiving sets and also the wonderful radio transmitting stations which we have today are operated entirely by means of the vacuum tube, nevertheless we must remember that wireless telegraphy and even radio telephony were carried out before the electron tube was invented. We can therefore see that the essential part of the radio is a combination of condensers and coils. It is true that some simple sets, especially crystal sets, contain merely a coil, the entire set in the case of a crystal set in some cases merely being a telephone receiver, a crystal, a coil and some means of changing the number of windings in the coil so as to tune the set in. However, even in this case a condenser appears, because the aerial used with the set is really a condenser.

Now in order that we may understand how the set works, let us consider what the coil and condenser do. First consider the coil. This coil consists of a copper wire which is a good conductor of electricity covered with a thin layer of cotton or other insulating material. If a current of electricity flows through the coil it has to go around and around through the windings of copper and cannot pass directly from one turn to the next one on account of the insulating material with which the wire is covered.

The Action of a Current

An electric current, as we have already seen, consists of a flow of electrons or particles of electricity, and we have seen that these electrons in flowing through a conductor drag with them the ether which we know permeates all space or at least they tend to drag the ether with them, there being, in some cases, a slip between the ether and the electrons. The passage of the electrons through the wire gives rise to what may be termed an electrical whirlpool or maelstrom. This whirlpool has very remarkable properties, and pieces of iron placed near the opening of the coil would tend to be dragged into the coil, a well known affect which is usually noticed even when quite small currents flow through the coil. However, this would not be true in the case of a coil with a radio receiving set, because the currents that we have to deal with are so exceedingly minute, these currents only being detected in many cases by virtue of the wonderful sensitivity of the electron tube or vacuum tube that is used in powerful sets, so what we do really in the case of a receiving set is to use some means of availing ourselves of the wonderful property which a coil has of setting up a marvellous whirlpool around these windings whenever a current of electricity flows through them.

Let us repeat in a somewhat different way and perhaps more concrete form what has just been stated. Everybody knows that if we wrap a wire around a piece of iron or steel and send a current of electricity through this winding, that the iron becomes a magnet. In fact, magnets of this sort may be constructed which are far more powerful than any so called permanent magnets. Many electrical instruments for detecting electric currents consists of a coil of wire wound around a piece of iron or steel. The current in the wire acts upon the piece of iron within the coil, or the iron core as it is called, so as to attract a magnetic needle similar to a compass needle, arranged conveniently near the coil. In this way currents of an appreciable amount may be detected. However, there would be considerable difficulty, for technical reasons which cannot be entered into here, in detecting currents in this way, when the current oscillates back and forth in the wire a million times or so per second. For one reason the iron within the coil must be eliminated because the reversals of current in the coil at the rate of a million times per second would cause reversals of magnetism in the coil a million times per second, a rate of change of magnetization too rapid for the iron to follow. However, we may take advantage of the extreme rapidity of vibration because if very weak impulses come along at intervals of 1,000,000 a second, even if each of these be very weak, in one second we receive the effect of a million of them if we only know how to take full advantage of the rapidity of vibration.

In the next article we shall observe how we see this electrical whirlpool set up in the coil by radio waves, so as to be able to detect these waves.

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SLIP-COVERS FOR CHAIRS

Ways of covering shabby furniture—Suitable fabrics for sofas or chairs

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

MANY an ugly, shabby piece of furniture has been rejuvenated by a pretty slip-cover that harmonizes with the color-scheme of the room. Of course the upholstery and frame should be in good condition or the new cover will never have the tailored appearance secured by experts. Sometimes new springs are needed, while fresh webbing must often be put in before attempting to make a slip-cover.

If the wall paper or carpet is figured it is best to use plain or striped material for the chair, but when the only pattern is in the hangings, the same fabric may be used for slip-covers without producing an unrestful effect. If a room is furnished in several shades of one color such as brown, tan and cream, a gay dress for a chair relieves the monotony and brightens up the whole place.

There seems to be no end to the materials suitable for slip covers. Cretonne, chintz, printed linen and sunfast fabrics can be secured in attractive shades and patterns appropriate for the various rooms in the house. Factory-cotton dyed to match the color-scheme and piped with a contrasting shade makes a cover that is well within everyone's reach. Whatever fabric is selected a firm weave is essential.

Choose an All-Over Pattern

As a general rule, an all-over pattern is the easiest to work with, as the problem of matching is reduced to a minimum. When making a slip-cover for the first time it is wise to avoid medallions and large floral designs because skill is required to place and match the material properly.

There is no reason why slip-covers with a professional air cannot be made at home if attention is paid to details. Accuracy in measuring and care in fitting are of paramount importance for in order to produce a good effect the cover must follow the main lines of the chair or sofa. Another important item is the "tuckaway" at the seat, which holds the slip in place. On heavy, overstuffed furniture there must be sufficient material to extend as far as the hand will go between the cushion and the sides and back. This keeps the cover from slipping and gives it a trim appearance. On chairs that are not very springy the usual seam-allowance is sufficient. Patience and a desire to produce a tailored effect are also very important.

As a matter of economy it pays to take accurate measurements before purchasing material. Commence by laying a tapeline as in Fig. A, starting at the floor and following the numbers from 1 to 6. At points 2, 3, 4 and 5, allow an additional inch for seams. If the chair is heavily upholstered allow at least three inches extra at 4 for a tuckaway. Write the total on a piece of paper to avoid mistakes. When a chair has no arms, measure from the floor to the seat (7 to 8), and double the amount to allow for the other side. If there is an arm measure from 7 to the highest part of the arm. The estimate for the inside of the arm is made by laying the tape at the highest part and bringing it down to the junction of the seat and arm and allowing enough for the tuckaway. This amount is also doubled and added to the rest of the figures. As a rule there are sufficient pieces left to cover small sections of the arm in front but you should be sure that there will be plenty before buying the material.

If a chair is lightly upholstered, like Fig. A, there is little piecing, but if it is heavily padded, "boxing" is necessary as in Fig. C. The extra material for boxing should be included in the estimate.

Plaited Flounce

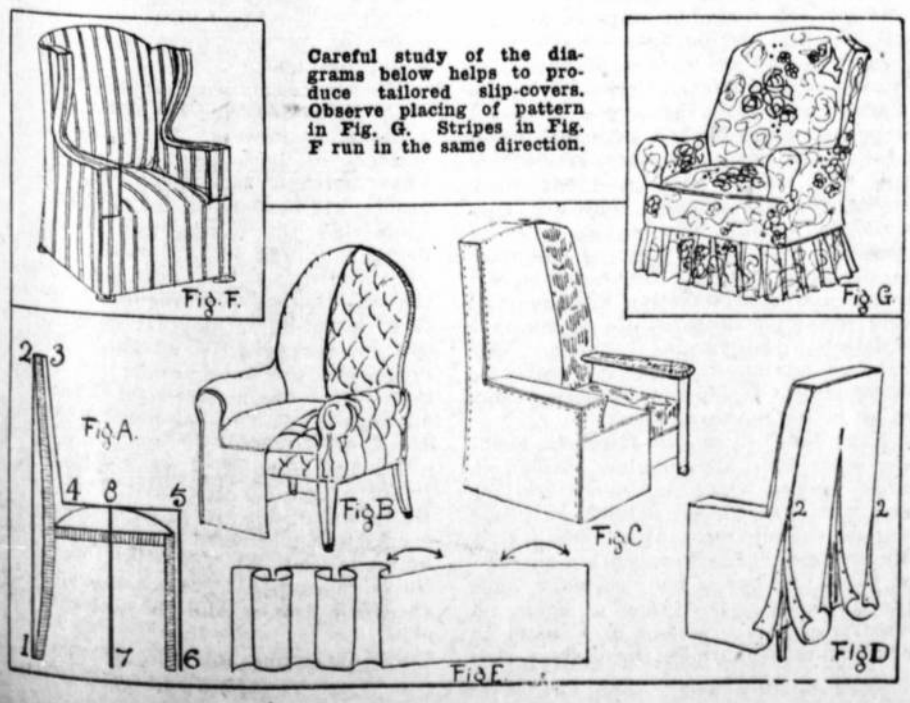
A chair may be quite plain like Fig. F, or it may have a box-plaited flounce similar to Fig. G. If you decide on the latter, the front, back and sides of the slip do not extend to the floor. In order to estimate the quantity of material for the frill, measure around the chair and double the amount. The depth depends upon the size of the chair, the ideal being neither too deep nor too shallow. Measure from the lower edge of the cover to the floor and add half an inch or more for joining. This allows for a hem at the bottom, as the flounce should clear the casters. Joins in the frill can be hidden under plaits.

In covering a thin, frame chair with material that is plain or has a small or reversible pattern, the goods can be laid on in a similar way as the tapeline, from 1 to 6 (Fig. A). At 2, 3, 4 and 5, pin a plait deep enough for seams, stretching the material smoothly over each surface and allowing the necessary tuck-away at the seat. The ordinary seam allowance is sufficient at the back and sides of the seat. Split up the plaits or tucks, pin the material in place and cut off any surplus. Thin strips of material are usually required at the side between the front and the back, allowing sufficient for seams.

When a large design is used and when the chair is thick or heavily upholstered the front and back are cut separately. Lay the material on the back and pin it very smoothly into place, with the lengthwise threads at right angles to the floor. Also make sure that medallions or birds are running towards the top and are exactly in the centre. Cut off the surplus allowing an inch on all sides. Place the goods on the front of the chair-back in the same way, seeing that sufficient is allowed for a tuckaway at the bottom and for an inch on all other edges.

Lay the fabric on the seat leaving the necessary tuckaway at the back and sides, and an inch at the outer edge. The front piece varies with the shape of the chair and with the depth of the ruffle. Place the material on the outer arms in the same way with the

Continued on Page 29



Careful study of the diagrams below helps to produce tailored slip-covers. Observe placing of pattern in Fig. G. Stripes in Fig. F run in the same direction.

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CLOTHES FOR THE WEDDING

Types of attire suitable for important people

By ANNE DEANE

IT used to be the custom for a bride to have a trousseau large enough to last for years but happily times have changed. Today people look at things differently and plan clothes for a wedding with an eye to utility. Even the traditional white wedding dress and veil—dear to the heart of every woman—is put aside in favor of something more serviceable. Of course the whole question hinges on where a girl is going to live and how much money is available. If she is marrying a city man and expects to attend a large number of evening functions, a dress of white or ivory might be a wise choice, but if she is going to live in the country, a gown of this type would hardly be a good investment. While light materials can always be dyed, it is generally more satisfactory to choose a colored dress.

A bride who is not wearing white has more than one alternative from which to choose. One is a suit of some dark material. Navy, taupe and dark brown in broadcloth, twill, or suede-finished cloth are very smart just now. Fur on the collar and cuffs is a nice trimming which can be removed for late spring wear. With some suits overblouses are worn, while with others the skirt and upper section are all in one. The latter is called an ensemble suit, and is really a dress with coat to match appropriate for street wear, yet quite dressy. The top part, whether an overblouse or not, is often made of silk crepe, beaded or embroidered.

Accessories to Match

With a costume of this kind a semi-tailored hat to match is quite in keeping. It is a good plan to have a note of contrast in the trimming to prevent monotony. Gloves, handbag, oxfords, and hosiery should match the outfit. In winter a heavy coat to wear on top of the suit is necessary for travelling.

The attendants, if there are any, wear the same type of clothing, choosing colors that harmonize with the bride's costume and in no way outshining it. On the other hand there should be sufficient variety to prevent monotony.

If a bride does not want to wear a suit, she may decide upon an afternoon dress that can be worn afterwards for dances and parties. Crepe marocain, canton crepe, roshanara crepe, brocaded crepe and crepe-backed satin are beautiful in texture, are very serviceable and are being worn a great deal. Satins too are popular, but are only suitable for slim people. A dress of this kind may be as plain or elaborate as the bride desires. Some are merely trimmed with contrasting bindings and long rows of buttons, while others have elaborate designs in beading. One word of advice—it is always better to select simple styles and trimmings than to go in for anything fussy.

Navy blue, all shades of brown, taupe and some reds are popular, besides almond green, which is lovely for the girl with auburn or reddish hair and a good complexion. At a church wedding a dress hat is worn with a costume of this kind, but is not necessary when the ceremony is performed at home. A wreath of silver leaves or a band of beading is a charming head-dress that is enjoying great popularity. Matching gloves are donned for a church wedding, but at home they may be dispensed with if the bride desires. Slippers and silk hose of the same shade as the dress or of black complete the costume.

Attendants' Clothing

The bridesmaids wear afternoon dresses that harmonize with the bride's outfit and wear hats if she does, but not otherwise.

If the bride's gown is of light material or color it is hardly suitable for travelling. An ensemble costume or a one-piece dress of poiret twill, kasha cloth, tricotine or repp is a good choice and it need not be brand new. As long as it is well pressed it is quite suitable for travelling. Navy, grey, taupe, green or brown are inconspicuous and smart. A heavy coat with fur trimming or separate neck-piece as well as spats are necessary for cold weather. The hat may be tailored or semi-tailored. Not everyone can afford two hats, so it is wise to choose one that is equally suitable for the wedding and for travelling. A purse of real or patent leather is the thing for the journey.

The bridegroom's clothes are important of course. Again tradition has been thrown to the winds and men wear ordinary business suits of dark shade with a stiff white collar and a four-in-hand tie showing a little color. Black oxfords or boots are the thing in footwear. A grey or brown Stetson with gloves to match complete his outfit. The groomsman and ushers wear the same type of costume.

The bride's mother and indeed all the women guests select afternoon dresses of any silk fabric mentioned already. It is not necessary that they wear hats for a house wedding unless the bride does, while gloves may be entirely dispensed with.

About Flowers

No wedding would be complete without flowers, but of course artificial blooms are not in good taste. While a shower bouquet for the bride is nice it is not essential—in fact some girls merely carry a prayer book. A white binding is necessary for a white gown but matching leather is quite suitable when a colored dress is worn. Otherwise a corsage bouquet pinned to the dress is very commonly worn and is one of the best ways of solving the flower problem.

The attendants wear corsage bouquets if the bride does and the flower girl has a basket of flowers. It is nice for the mothers of both bride and groom to wear corsage bouquets. The bride groom, his best man, the father of the bride and the ushers usually have a buttonhole of a white flower.

It is always a good idea to talk over the question of clothing sometime before the wedding, so that every detail can be arranged in advance. If the bride-elect, her mother and the attendants discuss the matter several weeks in advance much time and worry will be saved.

Anyone planning a wedding will find it very helpful to have The Guide Bulletin No. 46. In order to secure it, send a self-addressed stamped envelope and one cent to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Details concerning the necessary staples and linens for a new home can be found by referring to The Guide of October 10, 1923.

JOBS WE DON'T LIKE DOING

Demand a stout heart—But accomplishment brings a sense of victory

By KATHLEEN M. STRANGE

A FEW nights ago at a local movie, Literary Digest had the following to offer. "What is wrong with the following sentence? 'The alarm bell rang and the hired men sprang cheerfully from their beds!'" What is wrong indeed!

The alarm clock is the pet aversion of most of us—particularly of those who live in the country and for whom its clarian call means an early rising, winter and summer, rain or shine, and the prospect of disagreeable chores to be performed before breakfast. On bright gladsome autumn mornings we don't mind so much, but, oh, the dark, dank mornings of early November when the first chill of winter sharpens with an icy touch the hours before dawn. The barn is cold and the animals are restless. The cows shift around as we milk and step on our pet corns; the horses neigh loudly as they wait impatiently for us to climb, fingers numb with cold, up into the loft and fork them down their scant morning's rations. There is no pleasure or satisfaction in chores performed under such conditions, and our bitterness and resentment against that old alarm clock grows with every passing minute that keeps us from the house. However, the disagreeable jobs are done at last and breakfast greets us with its pleasing odors of freshly ground coffee boiling on the stove and the cheery sizzling of eggs and bacon. Well fed and well warmed we think back over the early morning's labors and admit grudgingly, "Well, it wasn't so bad, after all!"

Not to be Avoided

Every separate member of the family has his or her own particular aversions. With father it is perhaps the alarm clock aforementioned; with mother it may be any one of the daily household tasks—perhaps the dishes or the weekly wash. Or it may be spanking the children. Spanked, they have to be if they are to grow up as she wants them—worthy men and women. The hand that chides them is the hand that guides them safely towards the straight road. Mother has so much to do, though, that she hasn't much time to think about whether she likes a certain job or not. Things just have to be done and that's an end to it. But at the close of day, her weary limbs at rest in the comfortable old rocker by the stove, she looks back over the day's work and finds it good.

How big sister Jenny hates her job of making over the children's clothes, including her own! Just because she is able with her needle it would seem that all the disagreeable mending and renovating jobs are handed to her. Jenny would just love to copy that silk crepe advertised in the latest catalog. A few yards of silk in her own running fingers and what a stunning party gown she could make! But crops were bad this last year and Jenny must wait. Meanwhile there are the little dresses to be lengthened, pants cut for little Jimmy from father's old ones, stockings to be darned and patched, rips and rents to be sewn up. Jenny hates it all, but her pretty eyes are full of dreams as her fingers move deftly. Perhaps next year. . . . Meanwhile she is doing her bit.

Brother Tom has to be driven to the wood pile. Tom knows that the axe is waiting and that the supply in the kitchen wood box is low, but how he hates to be splitting wood when the rest of the boys are heading for the ball ground. Hurry Tom. You can't go till the job is done. Tom chops furiously with his mind on those moving figures in the field half a mile away. At last it's all split and he dashes off without his supper. The woodpile is forgotten in a moment. But did he realise that half that splendid swing to his throw was gained through the daily effort with the axe?

Every Age Has It's Own

Little Jimmy, aged 10, hates homework and babies. Jimmy wants to play marbles with Harry Lowe in the back yard behind the chicken house, where there is a nice smooth piece of gravel. Homework must have been an invention of someone who had never been a child himself, thinks Jimmy. Having to sit for half an hour in the musty parlor, with the baby crying in her basket, trying to memorise spellings that simply refuse to stay "put" in his mind, whilst Harry Lowe, less strictly disciplined, waits without, is cruel imposition on youth. And then to crown it all, just as he is about to break lose, mother comes and asks him to stay and mind dear baby whilst she is down the cellar churning the cream. It is almost too much. Not until a day in the distant future will Jimmy find it in his heart to be thankful for the kindly discipline that kept his little nose to the grindstone and deprived him ever so slightly of those small boy rights which he thinks have been so cruelly denied him.

Even wee Mary Ellen, aged three, an unchallenged household martinet, until the arrival of the latest baby, has her own emphatic aversions. Mary Ellen sees no reason why small girl's faces and hands should need such scrupulous and frequent washing. Dirt is far more pleasant, and the more she can plaster herself and her clothes with good wholesome mud, the better pleased is she. Face washing particularly is something to resent very strenuously, and we think that sometimes sister Jenny, whose job it is to apply the punishment, hates her job just as keenly as does the small sufferer herself. Never mind, Mary Ellen. The day will soon come when you will need no urging to tend that rose blush skin, those small tapering fingers with their well-shaped little nails.

All through life, in whatever channels it may lie, we meet those jobs we hate to do—and have to do. If we set ourselves out to do the things we hate the most with a stout heart, we are a long way on the road to overcoming them. A disagreeable job done, and well done, is a battle won.

Feather and Wool Quilts

Continued from Page 12

three or four pounds of wool to be the most popular weight. Anyone who knows how to card and has ever made a quilt or comforter, is experienced enough to do the organizing of a bee. Our institute bought the cards and quilting frames for the use of the members. When a bee is held we start in the morning, taking our lunch with us, and by evening we have two or three comforters made. The idea originated during the late war when the patriotic spirit ran high. The person who wanted the comforter provided the material and washed and teased it beforehand. After carding, the material for the covering was stretched in the frames. The rolls of wool were laid on in rows, each one slightly overlapping. Then another layer was placed across the first one at right angles. This gives better satisfaction than one alone. On this the top cover was placed, the edges were basted down and tie-tacks made with wool in evenly-marked rows. Then the edges were stitched on the machine. We have made two and three comforters a day," concluded Mrs. Gold.

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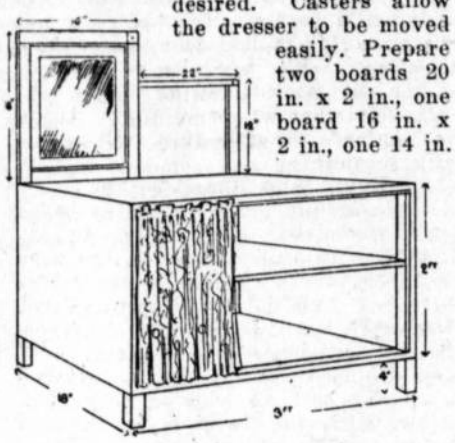
FROM PRAIRIE HOMES

Readers contribute useful ideas that can be easily copied

A Neat Dresser

A VERY neat-looking dresser can be made from a grocery box 3 feet long, 2 feet high and 18 in. wide. Legs are made from blocks of wood 4 in. x 1 in. x 1 in., or longer ones may be put on if desired. Casters allow the dresser to be moved easily. Prepare two boards 20 in. x 2 in., one board 16 in. x 2 in., one 14 in.

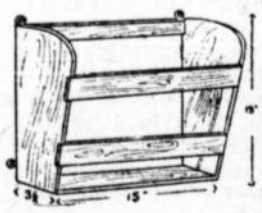


x 2 in., and another one 22 in. x 2 in. Nail the two longest pieces upright and put the 16 in. strip across them. This forms the frame for the mirror. Make a towel rack with the two pieces measuring 14 in. x 22 in.

The open side of the box may have a cretonne curtain drawn across it which gives it a neat appearance or the curtain may go around the two sides as well as the front, using a white cover for the top. A shelf in the box makes the dresser more roomy. When painted to match the woodwork this piece of furniture looks very neat.—B. D.

Handy Cupboard

The accompanying sketch shows a very handy cupboard which may be used in the farm kitchen or dining-room. The two top shelves are narrower than the rest and may have grooves or strips put on to prevent plates from slipping off. The lower shelves can be used for saucepans or piles of dishes. The shelves can be let in a quarter of an inch at the side instead of using clumsy looking cleats. —W. H. W.

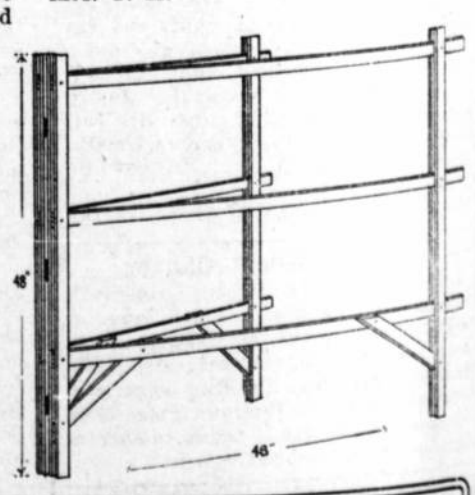


Wall Pockets for Lids

On the wall of my pantry, near the table, I have two wall pockets like the illustration, one directly above the other. One holds pot covers or lids and the other holds cake and pie tins. The sides and bottom are made of three-quarter-inch boards and the slats on the front of one-quarter-inch pieces, planed on all sides. The wall forms the back. The space at the bottom makes it easy to prevent dust from accumulating.—Mrs. M. L.

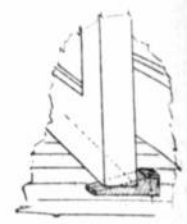
Clothes-Horse

A handy clothes horse can be made at home from builders' laths and some hinges. For greater strength and firmness have the laths double. Therefore you will need 21 for this clothes-horse. Fold sandpaper over a block of wood and smooth the laths. I find the rack very handy for holding a small washing and setting it outside to dry or to freeze. When folded it is convenient for towels if the bureau space is limited.—Mrs. W. L. D.



A Door Wedge

An easy way to hold a door that persists in banging is to nail to the floor a piece of thin board about 2 inches long and 1 inch bevelled, just so that the door will shove back on it and hold it. It also serves as a door stop as it prevents the knob from striking the wall behind. It can be fastened or released with the foot. —Mrs. M. L.



Holder for Patches

I have a very useful holder for patches which hangs on the wall beside the sewing machine. I took a piece of cretonne 24 x 38 and placed on it two rows of four deep pockets. In the first I keep patches for ginghams and prints; in the second, flannelette and underwear; in the third, silk and velvet; in the fourth serge and other woolen cloth; in the fifth lace and trimmings; in the sixth thread and tapes; in the seventh mending yarns to match all stockings worn by the family; in the eighth, thimbles, needle case and scissors. On the outside I hang a paper of pins and on each pocket I pin a small sample of the goods it contains. I find this scheme saves me much time, labor and irritation, as there is nothing so provoking as having to dig into a box for pieces.—Mrs. J. E. H.

Serving Tray

A very economical way to make a nice serving tray is to attach brass handles to the ends of a picture frame, either new or old. The handles can be secured very cheaply. An old frame is often improved by a coat of varnish. Instead of a picture, place under the glass a piece of colored material or cretonne which harmonizes with the general color scheme of the dining or living-room. It is often possible to use up a piece left over from making the curtains.—M. E. R.

A Box for Rubbers

On the floor of the cupboard, where we hang our wraps, my husband put a convenient box. It just fits into the end, is six inches deep and has a hinged lid. In this box all the rubbers go and are kept from under people's feet. The children stand on it when hanging up their clothes and so do not have to get a chair to reach the pegs. It also encourages them to be tidy. I have provided spring clothes pins so that each pair of rubbers can be snapped together. This prevents confusion and allows the children to dress quickly.—Mrs. T. H.

MONEY FOR PRACTICAL IDEAS

Tell The Guide about your handiest piece of household equipment. Send a description of the articles that save you time and strength and if possible make a drawing or sketch as well. Regular rates are paid for suitable material. Address: The Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 5

whose post, I gather, is an honorary one. But I simply cannot go back to Mr. Johnston's grin: so if you can put me up for the night—''

She had turned away again and was silent for so long that Spence became uneasy. But at last she spoke.

"This is really too bad of father! He has never done anything quite as absurd as this before. I don't quite see what he expected to get out of it. He might know that you would not stay. He wouldn't want you to stay. I can't understand—unless,'' her voice became crisp with sudden enlightenment, "unless you were foolish enough to pay in advance! Surely you did not do that?''

The professor was observing his boots in an abstracted way.

"I am afraid my feet are very wet,'' he remarked.

"They are. They are resting in at least an inch of water,'' she said coldly. "But that isn't answering my question. Did you pay my father anything in advance?''

The professor fidgeted.

"A small payment in advance is not very unusual,'' he offered. Especially if one's prospective host is anxious to add a few little unaccustomed luxuries—''

"Yes, yes,'' she interrupted rudely. "I recognize the phrase.'' Without looking up he felt her wrathful gaze upon his face. "It means that father has simply done you brown. Oh, well, it's your own fault. You're old enough to know your way about. And the luxuries you will enjoy at our place will certainly be unaccustomed ones. Didn't you even ask for references?''

Her tone irritated the professor unaccountably.

"Are we nearly there?'' he asked, disdaining to answer. "I am extremely cold.''

"You will have a nice climb to warm you,'' she told him grimly, "all up hill!''

"'A verdant slope,' '' quoted the professor sweetly, "'rising gently from salt water toward snowclad peaks, which, far away,—' '' They caught each other's eyes and laughed.

"Here is our landing,'' said the girl quite cheerfully. "And none too soon! I suppose you haven't noticed it, but the 'Tillicum' is leaking like a sieve!''

CHAPTER II

Professor Spence had not expected to sleep that night; yet he did sleep. He awoke to find the sun high. A great beam of it lay across the foot of his camp cot, bringing comforting warmth to the toes which protruded from the shelter of abbreviated blankets. The professor wiggled his toes cautiously. He was accustomed to doing this before making more radical movements. They were a valuable index to the state of the sciatic nerve. This morning they wiggled somewhat stiffly and there were also various twinges. But considering the trying experiences of yesterday it was surprising that they could wiggle at all. He lifted himself slowly—and sank back with a relieved sigh. It would have been embarrassing, he thought, had he not been able to get up.

All men have their secret fears and Professor Spence's secret fear was embodied in a story which his friend and medical adviser (otherwise "Old Bones'') had seen fit to cite as a horrible example. It concerned a man who had sciatica and who didn't take proper care of himself. One day this man went for a walk and fell suddenly upon the pavement unable to move or even to explain matters satisfactorily to a heartless policeman who insisted that he was drunk. The doctor had laughed over this story; doctors are notoriously inhuman. The professor had laughed also, but the possible picture of himself squirming helplessly before a casually interested public had terrors which no enemies' shrapnel had ever been able to inspire.

A grim smile signalled his discovery that there were no furnishings to take stock of. Save for his camp bed, an affair of stout canvas stretched between crossed legs, the room was beautifully bare. Not a chair, not a wash-stand, not a table cumbered it—unless a round, flat tree stump, which looked as if it might have grown up through the floor, was intended for both washstand and table. It had served the latter purpose at any rate as upon it rested the candle-stick containing the solitary candle by which he had got himself to bed.

"Single room, without bath,'' murmured the professor. "Oh, if my Aunt Caroline could see me now!''

Oddly enough, something in the thought of Aunt Caroline seemed to have a reconciling effect upon Aunt Caroline's nephew. He lay back upon his one thin pillow and reviewed his position with surprising fortitude. After all, Aunt Caroline couldn't see him—and that was something. Besides, it had been an adventure. It was surprising how he had come to look for adventures since that day, five years ago, when the grim adventure of war had called him from the peace-filled beginnings of what he had looked forward to as a life of scholarly leisure. He had been thirty, then, and quite done with adventuring. Now he was thrity-five and—well, he supposed the war had left him restless. Presently he would settle down. He would begin his great book on the Psychology of Primitive Peoples. Everything would be as it had been before.

But in the meantime it insisted upon being somewhat different—hence this feeling which was not all dissatisfaction with his present absurd position. He was, he admitted it, a badly sold man. But did it matter? What had he lost except money and self-esteem? The money did not matter and he was sure that Aunt Caroline, at least, would say that he could spare the self-esteem. Besides, he would recover it in time. His opinion of himself as a man of perspicacity in business had recovered from harder blows than this.

But those letters of old Farr had been so blamed plausible!

Well, anyhow, he would have the pleasure of meeting and outfacing the old rascal. This satisfaction he had expected the night before. But upon their arrival at the "picturesque though humble'' cottage (after a climb at the memory of which his leg still shuddered), it was found that Dr. Farr was not at home.

"He has probably gone 'up trail,' '' Miss Farr had said casually, "and in that case he won't be back until morning.''

"Did you say up?'' The professor's voice held incredulity. Whereupon his hostess had most unkindly smiled: "You're not much of a walker, are you?'' was her untactful comment.

"My leg—'' He had actually begun to tell her about his leg! Luckily her amused shrug had acted as a period. He felt very glad of this now. To have admitted weakness would have been weak indeed. For the girl was so splendidly strong! Only a child, of course, but so finely moulded, so superbly strung—light and lithe. How she had swung up the trail, a heavy packet in either hand, with scarcely a quickened breath to tell of the effort! Her face?—he tried to recall her face but found it provokingly elusive. It was a young face, but not youthful. The distinction seemed strained and yet it was a real distinction. The eyes were grey, he thought. The eyebrows very fine, dark and slanted slightly, as if left that way by some unanswered question. The nose was straight, delightful in profile. The mouth too firm for a face so young, the chin too square—perhaps. But even as he catalogued the features the face escaped him. He had a changing impression, only, of a graceful contour, warm and white, dark careless eyes, and hair—quantities of hair lying close and smooth in undulated waves—its color like nothing so much as the brown of a crisping autumn leaf. He remembered, though, that she was poorly dressed—and utterly unconscious, or careless, of being so. And she had been amused, undoubtedly amused, at his annoyance. A most unfeminine girl!

And that at least was fortunate—for he was very, very weary of everything feminine!

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CHAPTER III

Yawningly, the professor reached for his watch. It had run down.

"Evidently they do not wake guests for breakfast," he mused. "Perhaps," with rising dismay, "there isn't any breakfast to wake them for!"

He felt suddenly ravenous and hurried into his clothes. It is really wonderful how all kinds of problems give place to the need for a wash and breakfast. Somewhere outside he could hear water running, so with a towel over his arm and a piece of soap in his pocket he started out to find it. His room, as he had noted the night before, was one of two small rooms under the eaves. There was a small, dark landing between them and a steep, ladderlike stair led directly down into the living-room. There was no one there; neither was there anyone in the small kitchen at the back. Benis Spence decided that this second room was a kitchen because it contained a cooking stove. Otherwise he would not have recognized it, Aunt Caroline's idea of a kitchen being quite otherwise. Someone had been having breakfast on a corner of the table and a fire crackled in the stove. Window and door were open, and leafy, ferny odors mingled with the smell of burning cedar. The combined scent was very pleasant, but the professor could have wished that the bouquet of coffee and fried bacon had been included. He was quite painfully hungry.

Through the open door the voice of falling water still called to him but of other and more human voices there were none. Well, he could at least wash. With a shrug he turned away from the half cleared table and, in the doorway, almost ran into the arms of a little, old man in a frock coat and a large umbrella. There were other items of attire, but they did not seem to matter.

"My dear sir," said the little, old man, in a gentle, gurgling voice. "Let me make you welcome—very, very welcome!"

"Thank you," said the professor.

There were other things that he might have said, but they did not seem to suggest themselves. All the smooth and biting sentences which his mind had held in readiness for this moment faded and died before the stunning knowledge of their own inadequacy. Surprise, pure and simple, stamped them down.

"Unpardonable, my not being at home to receive you," went on this amazing old gentleman. "But the exact time of your coming was somewhat indefinite. Still, I am displeased with myself, much displeased. You slept well, I trust?"

The professor was understood to say that he had slept well.

Dr. Farr sighed. "Youth!" he murmured, waving his umbrella. "Oh, youth!"

"Quite so," said the professor. There was a dryness in his tone not calculated to encourage rhapsody. The old gentleman's gurgle changed to a note of practical helpfulness.

"You wish to bathe, I see. I will not detain you. Our sylvan bathroom you will find just down the trail and behind those alders. Pray take your time. You will be quite undisturbed."

With another dry "Thank you," the professor passed on. He was limping slightly, otherwise he would have passed on much faster. His instinct was to seek cover before giving vent to the emotion which consumed him. Behind the alders, and taking the precaution of stuffing his mouth with a towel, he could release this rising gust of almost hysterical laughter.

That was Dr. Herbert Farr! The fulfilled vision of the learned scholar he had come so far to see capped with nicety the climax of this absurd adventure. What an utter fool, what an unbelievable idiot he had made of himself! For the moment he saw clear and all normal re-actions proved inadequate. There was left only laughter.

When this was over he felt better. Withdrawing the towel and wiping the tears of strangled mirth from his eyes he looked around him. The sylvan bathroom was indeed a charming place. Great rocks, all smooth and brown with velvet moss, curved gently down to form a basin into which fell the water from the tiny stream whose musical flowing had called to him through his window. Around, and somewhat back beneath tall sentinel trees, crept the bushes and bracken of the mountain; but, above, the foliage opened and the sun shone in, turning the brown-green water of the pool to gold. With a sigh of pure delight the laughter-weary professor stepped into its cool brightness—and with a gasp of something very different, stepped quickly out again. But, quick as he was, the liquid ice of that green-gold pool was quicker. It ran through his tortured nerve like mounting fire—"Oh—oh—damn!" said the professor heartily.

The sweat stood out on his forehead before he had rubbed and warmed the outraged limb into some semblance of quietude again. The pool seemed no longer lovely. Very gingerly he completed such ablutions as were strictly necessary and then, very cold, very stiff and very, very empty he turned back toward the house.

This time, instead of passing through the small vegetable garden behind the kitchen, he skirted the clearing, coming out into the wide, open space in front of the cottage. On one side of him, and behind, spread the mountain woods but before him and to the right the larger trees were down. There was a vista—for the first time since he had sat upon a keg in the fog he forgot himself and his foolishness, his hunger, his aching nerves, his smarting pride, everything! The beauty before him filled his heart and mind, leaving not a cranny anywhere for lesser things. Blue sea, blue sky, blue mountains, blue smoke that rose in misty spirals as from a thousand fairy fires and, nearer, the sun-warmed, dew-drenched green—green of the earth, green of the trees, green of the graceful, sweeping curves of wooded point and bay. Far away, on peaks half hidden, snow still lay—a whiteness so ethereal that the gazer caught his breath.

And with it all there was the scent of something—something so fresh, so penetrating, so infinitely sweet—what could it be

"Ambrosia!" said Benis Spence, unconscious that he spoke aloud.

"Balm of Gilead," said a practical voice beside him. "It smells like that in the bud, you know."

"Does it?" The professor's tone was dreamy. "Honey and wine—that's what it's like—honey and wine in the wilderness! You didn't tell me it would be like this," he added, turning abruptly to his companion of the night before.

"How could I tell what it would be like—to you?" asked the girl. "It's different for everyone. I've known people stand here and think of nothing but their breakfast."

At the word "breakfast" (which had temporarily slipped from his vocabulary) the famished professor wheeled so quickly that his knee twisted. Miss Farr smiled, her cool and too-understanding smile.

"There's something to eat," she said. "Come in."

She did not wait for him but walked off quickly. The professor followed more slowly.

The marvellous scent of the morning was everywhere. The room, as he went in, seemed full of it. Not such a bad room, either, not nearly so comfortless as he had thought last night. There was a fireplace, for instance, a real fireplace of cobble-stones, for use, not ornament; a long table stood in the middle of the room, an old fashioned sofa sprawled beneath one of the windows. There was a dresser at one end with open shelves for china and, at the other, a book-case, also open, filled with old and miscellaneous books. . . .

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all, there was breakfast on the table.

"I told Li Ho to give you eggs," said Miss Farr. "It is the one thing we can be sure of having fresh. Do you like eggs?"

The professor liked eggs. He had never liked eggs so well before, except once in Flanders—he looked up to thank his hostess, but she had not waited. Nevertheless the breakfast was very good. Not until he had finished the last crumb of it did he notice that the comfort of the place was more apparent than real. The table tipped whenever you touched it. The chair upon which he sat had lost an original leg and didn't take kindly to its substitute. The china was thick and chipped. The walls were unfinished and draughty, the ceiling obviously leaked. There had been some effort to keep the place livable, for the faded curtains were at least clean and the floor swept—but the blight of decay and poverty lay hopelessly upon it all.

And what was a young girl—a girl with level eyes and lifted chin—doing in this galley? . . . . Undoubtedly the less he bothered himself about that question the better. This young person was probably just as she wished to appear, careless and content. And in any case it was none of his business.

The sensible thing for him to do was to pack his bag and turn his back—the absurd old man with the umbrella . . . pshaw! . . . He wouldn't go home, of course. Aunt Caroline would say "I told you so" . . . no, she wouldn't say it—she would look it, which was worse . . . he had come away for a rest cure and a rest cure he intended to have . . . with a groan he thought of the pictures he had formed of this place, the comfortable seclusion, the congenial old scholar, the capable secretary, the—he looked up to find that Miss Farr had returned and was regarding him with a cool and pleasantly aloof consideration.

"Are you wondering how soon you may decently leave?" she enquired. "We are not at all formal here. And, of course—" her shrug and gesture disposed of all other matters at issue. "Yours are the only feelings that need to be considered. I should like to know, though," she continued with some warmth of interest, "if you really came just to observe Indians. Father might think of a variety of attractions. Health?—anything from gout to tuberculosis. Fish?—father can talk about fish until you actually see them leaping. Shooting?—according to father, all the animals of the ark abound in these mountains. Curios?—father has an Indian mound somewhere which he always keeps well stocked."

Professor Spence smiled. "So many activities," he said, "should bring better results."

"They are too well known. Most people make some enquiry." The faint emphasis on the "most" made the professor feel uncomfortable. Was it possible that this young girl considered him, Benis Spence, something of a fool? He dismissed the idea as unlikely.

"Enquiry in my case would have meant delay," he answered, frankly, "and I was in a hurry. I wanted to get away from—I wanted to get away for rest and study in a congenial environment. Still, I will admit that I might not have enquired in any case. I am accustomed to trust to my instinct. My father was a very farsighted man—what are you laughing at?"

"Nothing. Only it sounded so much like 'nevertheless, my grandsire drew a long bow at the battle of Hastings'—don't you remember, in 'Ivanhoe?'"

The professor sighed. "I have forgotten 'Ivanhoe,'" he said, "which means, I suppose, that I have forgotten youth. Sometimes its ghost walks, though. I think it was that which kept me so restless at home. I thought that if I could get away—. You see, before the war, I was gathering material for a book on primitive psychology and when I came back I found some of the keenness gone." He smiled grimly. "I came back inclined to think that all psychology is primitive. But I wanted to get to work again. I had never studied the West Coast Indians and your father's letters led me to believe that—er—"

It was not at all polite of her to laugh, but he had to admit that her laughter was very pleasant and young.

"It is funny, you know," she murmured apologetically. "For I am sure you pictured father as a kind of white patriarch, surrounded by his primitive children (father is certain to have called the Indians his 'children'!) Unfortunately, the Indians detest father. They're half afraid of him, too. I don't know why. Years ago, when we lived up coast—" she paused, plainly annoyed at her own loquacity, "we knew plenty of Indians then," she finished shortly.

"And are there no Indians here at all?"

"There is an Indian reservation at North Vancouver. That is the nearest. I do not think they are just what you are looking for. But both in Vancouver and Victoria you can get in touch with men who can direct you. Your journey need not be entirely wasted."

"But Dr. Farr himself—. Is he not something of an authority?"

"Y-es. I suppose he is."

"What information the letters contained seemed to be the real thing."

"Oh, the letters were all right. I wrote them."

"You!"

"Didn't I tell you I was the secretary? My department is the 'information bureau.' I do not see the actual letters. There are always personal bits which father puts in himself."

"Bits regarding boarding accommodation, etc.?"

She did not answer his smile, and her eyes grew hard as she nodded.

"Usually I can keep things from going that far. I can't quite see how it happened so suddenly in your case."

"I happen to be a sudden person."

"Evidently Father was quite dumbfounded when he knew you had actually arrived. He certainly expected an interval during which he could invent good and sufficient reasons for putting you off."

"Such as?"

"Such as smallpox. An outbreak of smallpox among the Indians is quite a favorite with father."

"The old—I beg your pardon!"

"Don't bother. You are certainly entitled to an expression of your feelings. It may be the only satisfaction you will get. But aren't we getting away from the question?"

"Question?"

"When do you wish Li Ho to take you back to Vancouver?"

Professor Spence opened his lips to say that any time would suit. It was the obvious answer, the only sensible answer, the answer which he fully intended to make. But he did not make it.

"Must I really go?" he asked. He was, so he had said himself, a sudden person.

His hostess met his deprecating gaze with pure surprise.

"You can't possibly want to stay?"

"I quite possibly can. I like it here. And I'm horribly tired."

The hostility which had begun to gather in her eyes lightened a little.

"Tired? I noticed that you limped this morning. Is there anything the matter with you?"

It was certainly an ungracious way of putting it. And her eyes, while not exactly hostile, were ungracious, too. They would make anyone with a spark of pride want to go away at once. The professor told himself this. Besides, his only possible reason for wishing to stay had been some unformed idea of being helpful to the girl herself—ungrateful minx!

"If there is anything really wrong—" the cold incredulity of her tone was the last straw.

"Nothing wrong at all!" said Professor Spence. He arose briskly. Alas! He had forgotten his sciatic nerve. He had forgotten, too, the crampiness of its temper since that glacial bath, and, most completely of all, had he forgotten the fate of the man-who-didn't-take-care-of-himself. Therefore it was with something of surprise that he found himself crumpled up upon the floor. Only when he tried to rise again and felt the sweat upon his forehead did he remember the doctor's story. . . . Spence swore under his breath and attempted to pull himself up by the table.

"Wait a moment!"

The cold voice held authority—the

Continued on Page 35

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A Canadian Physician Honored

A United States professional journal, The Therapeutic and Dietetic Age of New York City, published for physicians only, has come to Toronto for the talent to edit its Dietetic department, Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., being the favored physician.

Dr. Jackson, although a Canadian, formerly taught Dietetics in one of the Union's great Medical Schools. He is the same Dr. Jackson who won the $1,000 Physical Culture prize for 1924, who won the 1,300 mile bicycle contest in 19 days against C. J. Gregory, 30 years younger, who invented Roman Meal, and whose marvelous physical development has been used as photographs of "Youth at 65," to demonstrate the growth and body-building qualities of Roman Meal throughout Canada, Britain and the States.

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The Red Man Turns Farmer

Continued from Page 7

threshing outfit and every man on it, with the exception of the engineer, was an Indian. The separator man was Joe Ironquill, a Cree, familiar to many students of Manitoba Agricultural College, where he took a three-year course. Another three-year diploma student of the M.A.C., Will Yuzichappie, a Sioux, was working on the same outfit. We drove past Joe Ironquill's section-and-a-half farm, and saw his prosperous looking buildings, and stopped at the house of John Bellegarde to take photographs.

Agents are placed in charge of reserves, but an agent may have more than one reserve to supervise. He purchases supplies, superintends all business transaction, acts as magistrate, and is responsible for the welfare of the Indians under his charge. A farm instructor is resident on each reserve where farming operations are conducted. The instructor is responsible for seeing that the Indian farms properly, that he takes care of his stock, that he has equipment and that it is in good working order.

The health of the Indians is being safeguarded. Hospitals have been built on many reserves, either from Indian or government funds. The Indian is more susceptible to tuberculosis than is his white brother, and the educated Indians realizing this are building more sanitary houses with better ventilation. In Saskatchewan there is a corps of four travelling nurses, who visit the reserves.

And so through government machinery the white man is endeavoring to fulfil his promise to the red man to provide for tomorrow as well as today. There is need of constant vigilance against some of the corrupting influences of white civilization. Very severe penalties are provided for anyone taking liquor on a reserve or giving it to an Indian. When stampedes and jubilee celebrations are in progress it is sometimes very difficult for Indian workers. In a few weeks many months of good work and careful teaching is interrupted and sometimes injured. The white man is loath to let the picturesque Indian depart and for parades, pageants and stampedes, he wants Indians who are typical of past days and the old order.

"We find it difficult to explain to our Indians why it is when these events come along, the progressive, educated Indian is overlooked and ignored and the long-haired, blanket-wearing Indian selected. An Indian in blue denim overalls is not a romantic figure to the white man," was Mr. Graham's comment.

Some of the older Indians living in File Hills reserve remember well the days of the buffalo hunt. In their lifetime they have witnessed a vast change in the status of their own people and in the country which was once theirs. Their children have made a start in a new manner of living and have adopted new customs. The changes in the next half-century may quite possibly be equally remarkable.

Pioneer in a New Field

Continued from Page 16

the future of the West depends upon the boys and girls that are now growing up that I feel the time spent with them is very much worth while."

The West is a testing ground for many things. Its very scarcity of people, fitted and trained for particular work has opened many opportunities to women. Miss Gruchy is a pioneer in a new field. It is one that has been the slowest to accept women. Miss Gruchy is quite confident that the day will come that women will be ordained as ministers of the church, but she admits that it may take time to bring about that day. Now that the woman minister has actually fitted herself for her position and taken up the work of the church in earnest, others will, no doubt, follow her footsteps. It will be interesting to watch what the attitude of the church and its adherents will be towards her.

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Country Minstrel Troupe

"One of the best things put on in our district," said a member of the Atwater Grain Growers' Association to a representative of The Guide, "was the minstrel show, consisting of a number of men who organized themselves into a troupe under the direction of E. C. Davis, the school principal. The first thing we did was to hold a business meeting in order to arrange for a fund out of which to draw money for music, costumes and necessary supplies.

"We found it advisable to divide ourselves into two groups—one consisting of those who were musically inclined, and the other of those who could provide the cross-talk which naturally forms a part of darkey programs. The former immediately sent away for choruses, old-time nigger melodies and a number of other part-songs. The latter set to work to plan their section of the performance without telling the rest of their brother darkies what they were doing.

"When the time came to incorporate the two sections of the program, we had an interesting evening to offer the community. The music consisted of such items as, The White-Smith Minstrel opening choruses; humorous gems, by C. T. Steele, such as De Fat Ole Possum; The Laughing Coon, by J. F. de Winter; and some of the old-time songs by Stephen Foster. Solos of the same type were also included. Between these selections the other group of niggers told humorous stories and engaged each other in amusing cross-talk, after the manner of typical darkies. They were led by an interlocutor who announced the various items. By bringing in numerous allusions to local people they drew forth peals of laughter from the audience. Judging by the reception received we seemed to provide a good evening's amusement. The secret of success seems to lie in providing a varied program which will hold the interest of young and old throughout the entire evening. Of course we were arrayed in suitable garb and complexions, for that is half the fun in a darky show.

"The success met with at home encouraged us to go further afield, so we visited three neighboring districts, where we were very well received. While the program was practically the same at every performance, we changed the local allusions in each community, and every time these references to well-known people fairly brought down the house.

"Besides providing wholesome amusement for the public, our minstrel troupe had another purpose. Our community needs a gathering-place in the worst way, so we decided, after deducting expenses to devote the receipts to the Memorial Hall fund. The concert meant a lot of hard work for those getting it up, but the program took so well that everyone felt the energy had been well expended."

For drying a sweater or jumper I have a better method than placing it on a coat hanger or laying it on the ground. I take a straight extension curtain rod, put a string through the hole at each end, roll a clean cloth around the rod and slip it right through both sleeves from cuff to cuff. I then tie the sweater to the line by the two strings and find that the garment dries more evenly and holds its shape better than when using other methods. A stick can be used in place of the rod but the latter is better because its length can be adjusted to suit the garment. The holes at the end are an additional advantage as the string cannot slip off.—Mrs. C. G.

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THOSE PRECIOUS TEETH

Minerals build sturdy teeth—Kinds of food to eat

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

A SET of sturdy white teeth, able to resist decay and to chew food thoroughly, is a priceless possession that is the birthright of everybody. Dentists are able to put in fillings and bridges, and can even supply a false set, but these make-shifts are in reality poor substitutes for teeth that are sound and whole. Today, doctors and dentists are doing their best to show the public how to prevent decay from childhood to old age.

First of all they urge people to keep their mouths clean. Most decay occurs at night, so brushing the teeth and washing the mouth should be done before retiring without fail. Of course, the ideal way is to clean them after every meal, but it is not always possible to follow such a rule. Night and morning, then, the teeth should be brushed on all surfaces.

A Step Further

Health authorities go one step further than this. They emphasize the importance of building teeth in the right way from the foundations upwards. Teeth are like houses—unless they are properly constructed they tumble down sooner or later. While houses can be constructed from brick, stone, wood, or cement, teeth can only be made from special ingredients found in certain foods. On examining teeth it is found that they are constructed chiefly from substances called calcium and phosporous. Anyone living on a diet lacking in these tooth-builders runs the risk of having a poor set that decays easily.

The service given by teeth largely depends, as in the case of houses, upon the way the foundations are laid. This important work begins long before the first white tooth pushes through the gums, for both the first and second sets commence to form before the baby arrives. The materials are secured either from the food the mother eats or from her own tissues. The former is the right method, while the latter is the wrong way, because it deprives the mother of essential things and causes the loss of her own teeth. This has given rise to the saying, "A tooth for every child." The kind of diet that is responsible for these inroads is one consisting chiefly of meat, poultry, potatoes and foods made from highly-refined flour, such as white bread, buns, biscuits, muffins, cakes, pastries, sweet desserts, as well as candies and icings. Foods of these types are poor "bricks and mortar" for building the foundations of teeth, because they contain very little of the right minerals.

While every adult should see that her diet includes sufficient tooth-builders for repairs, it is absolutely essential during pregnancy and the nursing period for a mother to take plenty of foods containing the right kinds of minerals. If she does, the child will, in all probability, have sturdy teeth, and she will save her own.

Use Plenty of Milk

Milk, whole or skimmed, is an excellent source of tooth-builders. A quart a day served in various ways gives a good supply. Some may be drunk if desired, and the rest may be taken in the form of milk soups, chowders, custards, junkets, ice creams and other milk dishes. Milk is also a source of valuable proteins, which is another reason why it should be used freely. Cheese, because it is made from milk, is a good tooth-builder, but should be chewed well, as it is a very concentrated food. If served in sandwiches, or with macaroni or rice, people find it easy to digest. Over-cooking should be avoided because it makes cheese stringy, tough and indigestible.

Plenty of fruit and vegetables, in addition to the milk, is a safeguard. Those particularly good for constructing teeth are carrots, cauliflower, dried and fresh beans. Beside these it is a good plan to include all leafy vegetables in the diet, and tomatoes as well. Fruits are also a protection. Of course, fresh garden stuff is the best, but when living a long way from markets it is not always possible to get it in winter. Under those circumstances the canned and dried forms should be taken, although they are not quite such good protectors. Whole-wheat flour and bread made from it is preferable to the white varieties demanded by the public, from which a large part of the minerals are removed in the refining.

Milk, cheese, fruits, vegetables and whole cereals can do far more for teeth than any dentist, so every mother should include plenty of them in her diet during pregnancy and lactation. The same sort of foods are needed by any adult for keeping teeth in repair.

An Extra Supply of Minerals

No child can afford to be without plenty of milk, even after he is weaned. Without it, his first set and the permanent teeth will not have sufficient protection against decay during school-going years. As an extra supply of minerals many doctors are prescribing vegetable pulp for babies over six months. The vegetable is thoroughly cooked and pressed through a sieve, and the pulp is mixed with a little water in which it was cooked. At six months a teaspoon of this is given, and at nine months it is increased to a tablespoon, while twice that amount is allowed at a year.

In cod-liver oil is a certain vitamin about which little is known as yet. It has, however, an effect upon tooth-formation, and is useful for making strong bone as well. This has led doctors to prescribe it to infants as early as three months, when a teaspoon a day is given. The amount is increased to a tablespoon at nine months.

A hard, tough crust is a good thing for a child, because it teaches him how to chew and helps to develop his jaws and teeth. This is an important habit for him to learn, because bolting food causes disturbances later on which will interfere with growth and development.

In an article of this length it is impossible to deal with the prevention of decay in a complete way. Additional information on this important subject can be obtained from the bulletin, How to Build Sound Teeth, published by the Department of Health, at Ottawa. This pamphlet which is distributed free of charge, should be in every home. The departments of health in the prairie provinces also have pamphlets on the care of teeth.

Parents should study these bulletins from cover to cover because the building and preservation of teeth is a question of vital importance to every family.

Slip-covers for Chairs

Continued from Page 19

lengthwise thread running at right angles to the floor. When boxing is used, make the seams come on edges as in Fig. C. Very often it is a good plan to cut the thin strip for the sides of the back at the same time as the outer parts of the arms (Fig. C) but if it is wasteful of material it is easy to piece it on a level with the arm.

Cover the inner arms in a similar way arranging for sufficient tuckaway at the bottom. Cut the boxing for the arms to fit the remaining spaces. When a ruffle is being used it is not adjusted until later.

Care in Fitting

Now that the chair is covered look at it critically from every angle and see that all wrinkles are removed. Unless this is done the cover will not have a smart appearance. Make sure that corners and angles are neat and where there are rounded edges, lay small plaits if it is necessary in order to make a good job. In pinning or sewing make sure that none of the bias edges are pulled or stretched. Make the cover fit snugly, but if the material is light enough to need washing periodically leave sufficient room for possible shrinkage.

Whether fitting is done on the right or the wrong side depends on how you intend to finish the seams. If only one stitching is to be made, lay the material face downwards when pinning the pieces together. Follow the same method when making a French seam but if you wish to bind the edges with contrasting material pin the fabric right side upward.

Be sure to put in the pins securely so that they will remain in place after the cover is taken off the chair. Before removing it, arrange for the openings at the back. When the chair is wider at the top than at the bottom have one opening in the centre back as in Fig. D-1. In other cases the two side-plackets at the back are sufficient (D-2). A regular placket finish is suitable for these openings. Dome fasteners or hooks and eyes keep them closed.

After taking off the slip, baste all seams firmly and once more put it on to make sure that the lines are true. Stitch on the machine according to the finish desired. A French seam, which shows on the right side makes an attractive finish for the edges. Stitch, pin and baste the cover on the wrong side. Stitch one-quarter of an inch beyond the seam-line. Remove bastings, trim, and baste a seam on the right side. Stitch a narrow cord-like seam on the right side. A thin cord covered with bias material makes a very smart finish. I have used ordinary strong string for this purpose with great success and have found it necessary to baste the binding over the string before attempting to use it on the slip-cover.

After all the seams are finished either turn up the bottom so that it may clear the casters, or put on the ruffle. Fig. E shows how this is made. Allow four inches of material for a plait and leave four inches between each one. Stitch half-way down a plait and press well. Pin it to the lower part of the cover, placing a plait exactly in the centre front. Baste the frill in place and stitch on the wrong side. Press all seams with a hot iron as you go along and the effect will be much smarter.

Father Makes a Trade

Continued from Page 8

her end of the business—the cows, fruit and poultry. So dad wilted, and the agent took away the old car next day, and duly delivered the new one at the end of the week. Well, that would put Skinner out of a car and a horse. Oh, yes, but trust that fellow to be out of anything long. He engineered a raffle to get rid of the horse, and as an extra inducement got the agent to put up the second-hand car (which he could not dispose of any other way), and sold tickets around. How did that work out? Well, Skinner won the first prize himself, the second-hand car. Yes, I took a ticket, and I have always been lucky in that sort of thing, I won the second prize, the balky horse.

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Doo Dad Prize Contest

The Guide would like the boys and girls to send in stories that can be used to make Doo Dad pictures. The Doo Dads are well known, and most boys and girls have some idea of their own that they would like to see in a Doo Dad picture. Write your suggestion as briefly as you can and send it in to The Grain Growers Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

For the best suggestion sent in by a boy or girl under 14 years of age, The Guide will give a prize consisting of the three Doo Dad books: The Doo Dads, The Doo Dads in Wonderland and The Doo Dads Around the World. For the next best suggestion two Doo Dad books, and for the ten next best suggestions one Doo Dad book.

Send your letter in right away. All letters must be in The Guide office before November 29, and the books will be mailed out to the prize winners free and postpaid.

When Girls Get Together

Continued from Page 6

adapted to the needs of young women. Members are encouraged to study subjects along the lines of home nursing, first aid, sanitation, interior decoration, legal status of women, civics, history, art and literature.

Hold Debates

Debates, dramatics and discussions of how the municipality, province and Dominion are governed form parts of many programs, and in this way many sides of a girl's mind are developed. An important phase of the work carried on by the W.I. girls' clubs is organized recreation. Social good-times, games, such as tennis, baseball, basketball and

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FLANNELFEET IS FOILED AND NICKY IS PUZZLED

You wouldn't think an elephant could put the Dooville water supply out of service with a single flip of his tail. But it was done. The same flip that ruined the waterworks also ruined the disposition of Officer Flannelfeet. It all happened in this fashion: Tiny slept. Slept on his feet, with his tail resting against the town pump. Probably he was dreaming of fields of roasted peanuts. Into this scene strolled Flannelfeet. "I've told that scamp a hundred times not to sleep in the streets," exclaimed the officer to himself. "I'll fix him this time." He thought he would teach Tiny a lesson, and at the same time give himself a hearty laugh. So he obtained a stout rope and quietly tied Tiny's tail to the pump with a double hitch. Then he backed away a few feet, swelled out his lungs to their full capacity and bellowed: "Wake up! You loafer!" If you think such a rude awakening from sweet dreams will not frighten an elephant, just try it yourself sometime. Go to sleep leaning up against the town pump and let the policeman jar you out of your sleep with a roar like Flannelfeet's. Tiny gave one frightened glance behind him, and started forward. A little thing like a pump was no impediment. In his fright he never noticed it. It snapped in the middle, and the officer, who had opened his mouth to laugh, had to close it to keep from drowning. A strong stream of water struck him full in the face. The chase was on. Flannelfeet, instead of remembering that he had caused it all by trying to play jokes on a poor elephant, blamed Tiny for everything, and started after him as though he was going to run him down to a shadow. This strange parade passed through the streets of Dooville at the double quick. Nicky saw it from afar and thought at first Tiny had smelled the pie he was eating and was rushing for a share of it. After that first thought, however, Nicky, didn't do much more thinking. "Here they come," said he, looking East, and then, looking West, "There they go!" To see an officer, club in hand, and red in the face, in swift pursuit of a pachyderm, with half a pump swinging from his tail, would astonish anybody. Nicky confined the rest of his thoughts to three question marks.

other forms of athletics are emphasized by all leaders. Competitions in gardening, sewing and canning are held by some clubs.

A supervisor from the local Women's Institute acts in an advisory capacity but otherwise the work of the club is carried on by the girls themselves.

Through school fairs and boys' and girls' clubs much has been done to interest girls in the home and the farm. These organizations encourage members to have a useful hobby, such as garment making, canning, bread making, gardening, raising livestock or beekeeping. The most recent development of these projects is the team demonstration about which The Guide has published a good deal of information during the last four years. This particular form of training is excellent, because it teaches girls to present information in an attractive way that helps others.

Eagerness for Club Work

That rural girls show eagerness for association with each other in work and play is evident from the following statement made by a leader of long experience: "The girls who ranged in age from 14 to 20 met in my home every Friday night at 7.30. If the roads were heavy their brothers were very good about bringing them, but otherwise they drove themselves. Two girls had to come four miles, others had one, two and three miles to cover, while another frequently walked across fields."

The experiences of enthusiastic Guides are well worth telling you about. One Guider explained that "beside the regular work carried on after school on Fridays, we seized upon public holidays for tracking. The breathless excitement of the girls on creeping towards a suspicious bunny was a sight never to be forgotten. Sometimes we hiked on Friday at 3.30 to a lake, four miles distant where we camped till Monday morning. The neighborhood rose to the occasion nobly. A wagon, a team, a set of harness and two tents were collected, and each time one of the mothers accompanied us, enjoying the camp as much as we did. Here we learned to pitch and strike tents, how to construct camp ovens and larders, and how to cook in the open. Swimming, games and camp fires in the gloaming and the discussions we had all left undying memories."

Girl Guides—Calling the Roll

Every group likes to have a leader with whom the members can study, plan, hike or discuss their problems. A young woman in her twenties, provided she is responsible and has an attractive personality, can become an excellent leader. Older women to whom girls can go for advice make excellent advisors. Very often the girls decide to band themselves together and then look for a leader. On the other hand, older people sometimes invite all the girls to a social or "bean feed" and suggest taking up an interesting program of work and play.

All the organizations mentioned above are ready to help any group who wish to work together. Attractive pamphlets showing how to organize and keep the interest high throughout the year can be secured by writing to the local authorities in each province.

"The ground, the turf, the atmosphere of an old orchard, seem several stages nearer to man than that of the adjoining field, as if trees had given back to the soil more than they had taken from it; as if they had tempered the elements and attracted all the genial and beneficient influences in the landscape around."—John Burroughs.

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Canadian Pacific Land Grant

BY the expenditure of $68,000,000 in encouraging immigration and hundreds of millions on 8,000 miles of branch lines of railway, the Canadian Pacific, up to 1923, had settled 17,000,000 acres of land, besides opening up the country for millions of settlers on many millions of acres of land other than its own.

Critics have worried about the Canadian Pacific land grant, but a proper understanding of the history of the land subsidy quickly dispels misgivings.

The original grant was 25,000,000 acres. Later 6,793,014 acres were returned to the Government in liquidation of a loan, at a valuation of $1.50 per acre.

It was always understood that the Company expected to finance the building of the road by the sale of shares and of bonds secured on the lands, but the lands played only a negligible part in the early financing of the Company.

In 1888 the Dominion Government refused to guarantee the principal of a bond issue secured on the lands at a valuation of only 75c an acre, and the late Lord Shaughnessy has expressed the opinion that the Government could have recovered the entire grant at that valuation.

Whatever value the lands have since acquired has been imparted to them by the Company's own efforts and by the expenditure of $68,000,000 in colonization, development and irrigation schemes.

These efforts and expenditures have resulted in the settlement of 55,000 families upon seventeen million acres of the Company's lands, to say nothing of many thousands of settlers who have been induced to come in and settle millions of acres of other lands.

Prior to 1898, sales of lands yielded the Company a net return of $1.50 to $2.50 per acre. In 1898, when 348,000 acres were sold, and for three years afterwards, the net return to the Company was $2.80 per acre. The average net return on 14,000,000 acres was less than $5.00 per acre.

The Canadian Pacific agreed with the Government to accept a solid block of 3,000,000 acres in the semi-arid district between Calgary and Medicine Hat, in satisfaction of the balance due them under their land grant. The Company subsequently decided to develop this area by the construction of a large irrigation project, upon which they have expended some $16,000,000, this scheme being the largest individual irrigation project on the American Continent.

The construction of this System and the colonization of the lands in this Block, has converted a semi-arid region into one of the most closely settled and highly developed areas in Southern Alberta.

As in every other work of development undertaken by the Canadian Pacific the country received infinitely greater benefits than those accruing to the Company or its shareholders.

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WYANDOTTES—"This is the third time I have advertised White Wyandottes in your paper. Have had excellent luck in selling my birds through your Classified Ad. Last year I had more orders than I could fill. I never hesitate as to which paper I should use for advertising, because I am more sure of results in The Guide."—Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask.

ROUEN AND PEKIN DUCKS—"I am pleased to tell you I have had good results from my ad. for Pure-Bred Rouen and Pekin Ducks and Drakes—more orders than I could fill."—B. E. Badham, Eston, Sask.

GEESE—"Kindly cancel my ad. featuring Toulouse Geese. Sold all and more than we can spare in two issues."—Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

GUINEAS—"Please take my ad. for Pearl Guineas out of your paper, as I am swamped with orders."—Nelson Braden, Poplar Point, Man.

We did it for them—We can do it for you

The reason why The Guide gets such quick results for all poultry advertisers is because it goes weekly to over 75,000 farm homes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and no other farm magazine reaches more people. The more people who read your ad.—the more prospective buyers you have. And almost every prospect has a liking for some particular breed. That's the whole story in a nutshell. That is why The Guide gets results for others—it will for you. The advertising season for poultry is on—send us your ad.—tonight!

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS

A NEW folder about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources; it has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys, supplied with an abundance of irrigation water, ensuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables as well of prime quality are successfully grown, as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state.—C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 27-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

Farm Lands—Sellor Rent

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, — FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17tf

640 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, ADJOINING good town, 45 miles west of Winnipeg. Equipped if desired. Will take up to half-section improved in trade. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 46-2

WANTED—TO RENT ON SHARES, EQUIPPED, 160 to 640 acres, with feed and seed, by experienced Canadian with lots of help. Apply at once. Box 139, Rapid City, Man.

WANTED — TO RENT BY EXPERIENCED farmer, half or whole section, equipped, or would buy equipment. H. Kraatz, Box 5, Delisle, Sask.

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION, ALL BROKEN land, buildings and water good, $4,500, $1,000 down. Owner. R. Hainstock, Swan River, Man. 46-2

Farm Lands Wanted

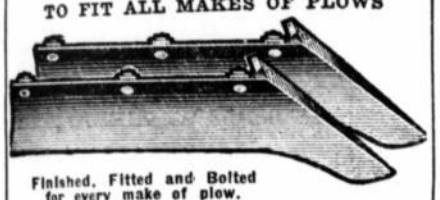
LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNown, 375 Wilkinson, Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 46-13

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 42-5

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Bolted for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give Number of Old Shares when ordering.

12-inch	13-inch	14-inch	16 inch	18-inch
Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
$2.75	$2.90	$3.10	$3.40	$3.65

Send for our New Fall and Winter Catalog 93.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED WINNIPEG

THE BEST TANDEM HORSE HITCH IN THE world. Newest thing out. 1,000 sets in use in Sask. No pulleys, lead chains, lead eveners. Hitch is guaranteed. Every farmer a prospect. Agents wanted. Beaton Hitch Agency, Winnifred, Alberta.

PANYARD PISTON RINGS, GUARANTEED to stop compression leaks and oil-pumping. Saves re-boring and new pistons. Write Panyard Piston Ring Co. of Winnipeg, 626½ Main Street, Winnipeg. 45-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for every make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 27-12

FOR SALE—ONE THREE H.P. FAIRBANKS-Morse gasoline engine, in first-class condition, $80 cash. Western Butchers' Supply Company, Box 211, Regina, Sask 41-6

SELLING — 30 - HORSE STEAM ENGINE, Would trade for lumber or engine which could be used in saw mill, or anything else. Box 7, Muenster, Sask. 46-3

SEVERAL FOUR-HORSE ENGINES, CHOP-pers, half price. J. Shinners & Sons, Lockwood, Sask.

MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MO-tors, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 44-26

MAGNETO REPAIRING A SPECIALTY, Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 35-13

CYLINDER GRINDING

WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also regrind crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 35-13

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

BABY OUTFITS

IF PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS REALIZED THE excellent materials and splendid workmanship embodied in our complete Layette (44 pieces) at $15.95, they'd never do another stitch. Why worry? Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This advertisement appears monthly only. Clip. Mrs. McKenzie, 75 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

CHIROPODIST

ARE YOUR FEET SORE? WHY SUFFER? You may have immediate relief. All foot troubles, from corns to fallen arches scientifically treated. Dr. B. A. Lennox, 333 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

COAL

SOURIS LIGNITE AND WESTERN ALBERTA coals. For prices write McLeod and Werry, Car-lot Coal Dealers, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

COAL—IF YOU CANNOT GET NEW WALKER coal write to us for prices and freight rate. New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 46-13

DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA LIFE Building, Regina, Sask. Phone 3578

DR. PARSONS, 222 McINTYRE BLOCK, WIN-nipeg. 46-5

MISCELLANEOUS

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

THE WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MIL-linery School, established 1900, representing New York School of Scientific Dressmaking, 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. Open September until June. Pupils may enrol any time. Individual instructions. Send for prospectus. 146-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. FEATHERS, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave Street.

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

LAIRD, THE CLEANER, 736 PORTAGE, WIN-nipeg, specialist ladies', gentlemen's wearing apparel, cleaned, dyed or altered. 42-5

FLOUR MILLS

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR FLOUR—SECTION 11 of Wheat Pool agreement allows grower to retain wheat for milling for domestic needs. Farmers may club and ship car load to our mills and receive special milling-in-transit rate. Terms of gristing: 35 pounds of our best patent flour, eight pounds of bran, 12 pounds of shorts, per bushel of wheat. Grinding: 20c. per bushel. No low grades milled. Money-back guarantee with each sack of flour. Write for further particulars. Harris Flour Mills, Harris, Sask. 44-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

200 Sheets, 100 Envelopes

$1.00 High grade, clear, white bond paper, size 6x7 inches with envelopes to match. Your name and address, up to 4 lines, or your monogram up to 3 initials printed on every sheet and envelope. A personal stationery you will be delighted to use. An ideal gift, printed with your friend's name. Send name & address with $1. We prepay postage. Order today. This advt. may not appear again.

Whelon Printery, Gilbert Plains, Manitoba

BEAUTIFUL XMAS CARDS

Superior quality, manufacturers' samples; assortment of 10 complete with envelopes, postpaid for $1.00. Quantity limited, so order quick.—WILSON ENGRAVING CO. LTD., 290 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—RABBIT SKIN BLANKETS, MADE by Cree Indians of Northern Manitoba. Prices: f.o.b. Hodgson station, uncovered blankets, $15; covered by a $3.00 pair of flannelette blankets and well tied, $20. These blankets robes are woven from rabbit skins and are frost proof, 125 to 150 skins in each. Send cash with order to Rev. F. G. Stevens, Koostatak, P. O., Man. 46-2

BAKING MADE EASY—HO-MAYDE BREAD. Improver makes finer, sweeter and more wholesome loaf. Get from your grocer or send 15c. for package sufficient for 100 loaves to C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg. 45-13

QUIT TOBACCO INEXPENSIVELY WITH pleasant Florida roots. Send address. Major Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUNSMITH, 56 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 44-5

HAY AND FEED

GOOD FEED—BALED OAT AND WHEAT straw, fairly green and dry, in car loads. Apply Farmers Lumber Yard, Mundare, Alta.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP YOUR HIDES AND RAW FURS TO US. We pay highest prices, make prompt returns. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 45-5

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY — NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 18; Saskatchewan, 18½; Alberta-B.C., 19 cents pound. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat, Manitoba, 14; Saskatchewan, 14½; Alberta-B.C., 15. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 42-4

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, FROM THE old reliable apiary. Fives and tens, in 60-pound crates, Manitoba, $10.20; Sask., $10.80; Alberta, $11.20, prepaid. Comb Honey, in seven-pound tins, Manitoba, $2.00; Sask., $2.15; Alberta, $2.25, prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 45-6

KROUSE, RELIABLE HONEYS—CLOVER, 15c.; Amber, 13c.; Buckwheat and Clover, mixed, 11 cents in lots of 60-pounds or more. F. W. Krouse & Sons, Guelph, Ont. 41-6

MISCELLANEOUS

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, $9.00: Clover and Buckwheat, mixed, $6.00 crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. Get my quantity discount and money-back guarantee. J. R. Murdock, Brucefield, Ont.

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover, $7.80 cash crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge; good quality Buckwheat, $6.40 crate 60 pounds. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 45-4

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS, CLOVER HONEY, $8.40: clover and buckwheat, mixed, $6.50. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ontario. 42-5

HOSPITALS

MATERNITY—PRIVATE COUNTRY CASES. Moderate. Rest Home, 280 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

NULITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR FARM homes. 400 candle power. No danger. Economically priced. Write for illustrated folder. All makes lamps repaired. Arro Lite Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co., Edmonton. 45-13

PITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, TAMARAC cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

MONUMENTS

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Write for catalog and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING BUY

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS

MONEY ORDERS

When Remitting Send a

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

PHONOGRAPH REPAIRS, ALL MAKES, Quick service. Collard and Collard Ltd., Saskatoon. 45-5

FOR SALE—KIMBALL PIANO, ALMOST NEW, excellent condition, $175, f.o.b. Leask. Arthur Coates, Leask, Sask.

PIANOS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL. USED OR-gans, phonographs and records. C. B. Clarke, Calgary.

BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS, ORGANS, gramophones. Phonographs repaired. Heintzman Co., Calgary.

BARGAINS USED PIANOS AND PHONO-graphs. Matthews Music House, Calgary.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross Edmonton.

MISCELLANEOUS

OPTOMETRISTS

Consult a registered Optometrist for all eye troubles. He is qualified to pass an expert opinion and will only specify glasses when necessary. Each of the Optometrists listed below is registered to practice in his respective province:

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—B. H. Loepky, 212 Avenue Blk., 265 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg—James F. Tulloch, c/o Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.
Virden—Geo. Gabel.

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw—C. W. Crichton, c/o Crichton's Ltd.
Moose Jaw—J. E. Heugh, 109 Main St.
Moose Jaw—E. P. Keogh, 10 Main St.
Regina—C. P. Church, 1849 Scarth St.
Regina—A. G. Orenard, 1833 Scarth St.
Regina—W. A. Purvis, 1845 Scarth St.
Regina—A. L. Wheatley, 1843 Hamilton St.
Rouleau—W. A. Coenran.
Saskatoon—Milo T. Savage, 133 2nd Ave. S.
Weyburn—Geo. A. McCuaig.

ALBERTA

Calgary—S. A. Bartlett, c/o Alberta Optical Company.
Calgary—S. Bering, 806 1st St. W.
Calgary—A. J. Harrison and Herbert J. Akitt, 806-807 Herald Bldg.
Calgary—J. E. Hopkins, 109 8th Ave. E.
Calgary—B. L. Jamieson, c/o Hudson's Bay Co.
Calgary—G. C. Winstanley, c/o Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.
Edmonton—I. G. Bark and G. W. Jordan, c/o Edmonton Optical Co.
Edmonton—H. G. Willis, Empire Block, 101st St. E. Jasper.
Edmonton—T. Satchwell, 9965 Jasper Ave.
Edmonton—J. Erlanger, 303 Tegler Block.
Medicine Hat—A. B. Cook, 645 2nd St.

PATENTS

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free. tf

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, $2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, $1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

RADIO SUPPLIES

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE RADIO HOUSE IN Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse Radiola receiving sets. We represent and carry in stock products of best manufacturers of radio equipment. H. G. Love & Company Limited, Calgary, Alta. 37-13

RADIO CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. COM-plete stock parts and sets. Exclusive Alberta distributor original Marconi equipment. Everything guaranteed. Bruce Robinson Distributors Ltd., 307-8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. 46-13

INDEPENDENT RADIO ENGINEERS, 708A 2nd Street West, Calgary. Radio sets and supplies. Mail orders a specialty. Agents wanted throughout the West. Liberal commissions.

FREE—NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG RADIO parts and accessories. Includes complete information and list of parts all modern circuits. Independent Electric Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask.

FREE—OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF radio sets, parts and accessories. Everything listed carried in stock. Midland Radio Company Ltd., Box 9, Regina, Sask.

SAVE MONEY BY GETTING OUR RADIO parts, price list and descriptive bulletins of complete receiving sets. Canada West Electric Limited, Regina, Sask.

SEND FOR THE MOST COMPLETE RADIO catalogue published in Canada. Dealers wanted. Pirt and Pirt, Regina, Sask.

FREE—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG on radio sets and parts. The Electrical Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

THE LATEST AND BEST IN RADIO SETS AND parts. Write The Electric Shop, 187 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 41-13

COMPLETE RADIO SETS AND SUPPLIES, Cummings Brass Works, 310 Good Street (close to Portage Ave.), Winnipeg. 37-13

DISTRIBUTORS OF RADIOLAS—SEND FOR price list. Full line guaranteed parts. Acme Electric Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 43-13

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN TELEGRAPHY — WELL TRAINED telegraphers earn big money. We train you thoroughly and assist to positions. Personal instruction, also home study course if desired. Enquire free prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept G, 282 Main Street, Winnipeg.

$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-5

SEEDS

Oats

OATS FOR SALE. WALTER GREER, LASH-burn, Sask. 44-10

Grass Seed

WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE ANYONE communicate with us who has sweet clover seed for sale. Credit Department, The Weyburn Security Bank, Weyburn, Sask. 46-4

WE ARE BUYERS OF WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover, large or small lots. Send sample and advise quantity. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Regina and Winnipeg. 45-2

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES, $10 TO $40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

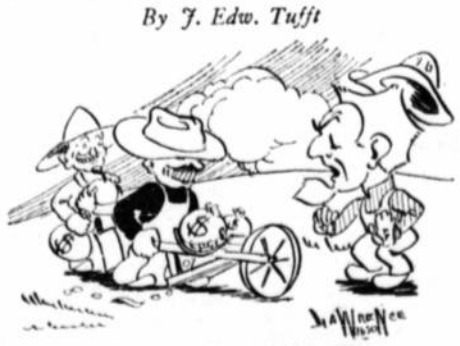
GET FINE RADIO FOR YOURSELF AT WHOLE-sale price. We want agents all over Canada to sell our sets—experience unnecessary. A chance for you to make big money. Write at once for complete information Dept. O, Radiophone Co. of Canada, 656 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HONLEY MILLS Men's Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Top Coats. Only the best of imported woolens used; satisfaction guaranteed. Good commission; experience unnecessary. Honley Mills Tailoring Co., 110 Church Street, Toronto. 38-13

[Continued on next page

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Raise Good Stuff

I have a dozen neighbors who are very well to do, who could quit their daily labors with enough to put them through. There is Hiram Stiggumblossom, and there's Larry Muckleshone, there is Jasper Johnnie Jossom, and there's Timothy Melone; and, indeed, there are some others who have built up good estates while a torrent of their brothers have been swatted by the Fates! In sizing up these jiggers which I did the other day, I realized the figures they employ to garner pay, and I think I have discovered, as I fancied that I would, how the profits were uncovered that have put them in the good. Each decided when beginning on his little rood of land, that his goods to make a winning must be keenly in demand, so each has aimed at raising stuff of quality that counts, and not at paraphrasing on bulk, quantity, amounts! 'Tisn't quantity they're after, but the goods that bring the price, be it timber for a rafter, be it guinea pigs, or rice! 'Tis those extra dimes and nickels they secure for things they sell, for their barley, and their pickles, for their buckwheat and their jell, that makes up the pile of money they have saved and stored away to buy their bread and honey when their hair is turning grey.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers high class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance. Wylie Simpson Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 39-5

EARN UPWARDS OF $25 WEEKLY, GROWING mushrooms for us in cellars all winter and spring. Send three-cent stamp for illustrated booklet and particulars. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto. 46-2

AGENTS — SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29tf

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED — BY RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED man, position as manager Farmers Co-operative Trading or Stock Shipping Association. Salary or commission. Full or part time. Address Box 366, Moosomin, Sask.

WANTED—WINTER ENGAGEMENT, FARM manager, good reference. Would consider renting, 1925. Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 45-4

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46tl

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 35-7

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. 42-5

STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg.

DOMINION OF CANADA REFUNDING LOAN. We offer 4½% bonds due 15th October, 1944, at market ($97 to $98). Will accept 1924's at par in settlement. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 45-4

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quesnel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Beliveau Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quesnel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

Watch Repairing

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days—That's because it is sane and sound in principle—It is just as sound to market

CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.
846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE AND DRESSED Poultry Prices

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. 18-19c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 17-18c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. 15-16c
Hens, over 5 lbs. 15-16c
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. 13-14c
Hens, under 4 lbs. 10c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs. 18c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. 16c
Ducks 11c
Roosters 8c

DRESSED POULTRY
3c to 4c above Live Weight Prices. Ship "Dressed."
Save on express charges and shrinkage losses.

Crates sent on request. Cash payments mailed every day. We invite you to join our big list of satisfied shippers.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

Live and Dressed Poultry Prices

We guarantee for shipments up to date of next issue of The Guide, the following prices for No. 1 stock, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Hens, over 5 lbs. 16c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 13-15c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. 18-19c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 17-18c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. 15c
Old Roosters 8c
Ducks, any age or size 11c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs. 18c
Turkeys, 8 to 10 lbs. 16c
Crates on request. Track accommodation.

DRESSED POULTRY
We pay 4c per lb. above live weight prices for No. 1 stock; No. 2 stock, 3c per lb. below No. 1.

Reference, Any Winnipeg Broker or Wholesale House.

The Consolidated Packers
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

WE WANT LIVE POULTRY

Ship us and secure quick returns. Highest market prices paid at all times.

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 .... 18-19c
Chickens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. 17c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 15-16c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat 17c
Hens, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. 14-15c
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. 12-13c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1 .... 17-18c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. 16-17c
Ducks and Geese, fat 12c
Ducks and Geese, medium 10c

DRESSED POULTRY
We pay 4c lb. above live weight excepting for Ducks and Geese.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.

RELIABLE PRODUCE COMPANY
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Live Hens and Chickens WANTED

Prices absolutely guaranteed until November 22, inclusive.

Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat, 18c; over 5 lbs., 15c; 4-5 lbs., 13c; under 4 lbs., in good condition 11c
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 19c; 4-5 lbs., 16½c; under 4 lbs., in good condition 15c
Roosters 8c
Geese .... 12c Ducks 11c
Young Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over 18c
Young Turkeys, 8-10 lbs., in good condition, 16½c
Old Hen Turkeys, 14c Old Tom Turkeys, 12c

The above prices quoted are live weight. For dressed hens, 5 lbs. and over, dressed spring chickens and turkeys, we will pay 3c per lb more than for live weight. All the above prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg. Write for crates if required

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
Licensed and Bonded under the Manitoba Produce Dealers' Act
91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 .... 17-18c
Chickens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. 16-17c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 16-17c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat 17c
Hens, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. 14c
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. 12-13c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1 .... 18c
Turkeys, underweight 15-17c
Ducks and Geese, fat 12c
Ducks and Geese, medium 10c

DRESSED POULTRY
4c lb. above live weight excepting for Ducks and Geese.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until Nov. 19. Write for crates if required. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

Another Bank Merger

With the approval of the acting minister of finance, the Molsons Bank, founded in Montreal, about 70 years ago, has been absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. This announcement was made on October 29, and it is stated that the terms of the merger are that the shareholders of the Molsons Bank receive two shares of the Bank of Montreal for three of Molsons, plus a bonus of $10 for every Molson share. In a public statement, Hon. J. A. Robb said that the government had given consent to the merger after receiving from a specially-appointed auditor, a report on the affairs of the Molsons Bank. The merger reduces the number of chartered banks in Canada to 12 as compared with 18 at the beginning of 1922. According to the last statement of the chartered banks, the standing of the two banks was as follows:

Paid-up Capital: Montreal, $27,250,000; Molsons, $4,000,000.

Total Liabilities: Montreal, $654,635,322; Molsons, $68,272,758.

Note Circulation: Montreal, $39,168,215; Molsons, $5,001,297.

Demand Deposits: Montreal, $113,894,514; Molsons, $11,427,210.

Savings Deposits: Montreal, $294,533,476; Molsons, $39,341,841.

Reserve Fund: Montreal, $27,250,000; Molsons, $5,000,000.

Call Loans in Canada: Montreal, $7,401,306; Molsons, $4,498,516.

Current Loans in Canada: Montreal, $198,604,398; Molsons, $38,055,823.

Deposits in Central Gold Reserve: Montreal, $15,000,000; Molsons, $1,500,000.

For removing the ashes which somehow miss the ash-pan I have a substitute for the usual shovel. I find that the broad blade of an old metal egg-poacher is more satisfactory. It has no perforations and its thin, flat edges get into corners much better than anything else. I do not use the poacher for cooking as it has become slightly rusted so it hangs at the back of the stove and is used regularly every day before lighting the fire.—Mrs. V. S. L.

THE FARMERS' MARKET

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 7, 1924.

WHEAT—Prices came back sharply this week, closing near the high point for the period today at $1.61¾ for November. Liquidation was very thorough apparently on the recent decline, and exporters buying wheat in this market now find supplies very light and held for higher figures. The undertone to wheat is very firm at the moment, although it is claimed that the last few cents of the advance was not a legitimate demand, prices being once more out of line. This may or may not be the case. The fact remains the market is up again and looks healthy. Flour demand is admittedly poor at the present time. Under the circumstances it would seem that if it ever gets good, we may see new high figures on wheat. This market broke last week and it will break again undoubtedly, but just as long as the world's visible supply of wheat is as closely adjusted to its requirements as it is at the present time, wheat values should be fairly high. The cash demand is better than it has been for some time, but at that it might be better. Stocks at the terminals are increasing rapidly, but that is not unusual for this time of the year. Low grade wheat is predominating and continually widening under No. 1 Northern. Business done seems to be in high-grade wheat to a large extent. The coarse grains have advanced some, but they lack the strength of wheat. Some buying of oats and barley on the strength in wheat. Probably a little for export, but hardly enough to take care of the daily offerings. If wheat holds the demand might come as oats and barley are much cheaper now than they were a month ago when wheat was around the value it is today.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Nov. 3 to Nov. 8 inclusive.

	3	4	5	6	7	Nov. 8	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	145¾	150½	154	158½	161¾	163⅝	147½	96⅝
Dec.	142⅝	147⅝	149⅞	152⅞	156¼	157⅞	144⅝	92⅞
May	147½	151¼	153⅜	156⅜	160	161⅜	148¾	97¾
Oats—								
Oct.	54¼	56½	57½	58⅛	58⅛	50	54⅝	39⅛
Dec.	55⅜	57⅝	58	58⅞	59¼	60¼	55¼	38⅞
May	59⅜	60¾	61⅞	62⅜	63	63⅛	59	41⅞
Barley—								
Oct.	81⅛	84½	87⅛	88	87⅞	89	82	52
Dec.	80⅞	83	85⅝	86½	86¼	86¾	81	50
May	84⅞	86¾	89	88⅞	88⅝	89⅝	83½	53⅛
Flax—								
Oct.	221⅜	222	224⅝	231⅞	232⅜	232⅛	215⅞	203
Dec.	220	222½	223⅜	229	229¾	229½	215	196⅛
May	228	231	231½	237¾	238	238	222	200¾
Rye—								
Oct.	111	114	120¾	124	127⅛	129⅞	114	64
Dec.	112½	116½	121	124⅛	128⅝	131	115	63½
May	117⅞	120⅜	126	129⅞	132⅞	135⅞	119⅜	68⅛

CASH WHEAT

Nov. 3 to Nov. 8, inclusive.

Nov.	3	4	5	6	7	Nov 8	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	148½	153⅜	158	162¾	166⅞	169⅛	149½	96¾
2 N ..	143	147¾	151⅜	155¾	159¾	162⅛	144½	93¾
3 N ..	137¾	142⅛	146	150½	153⅞	155⅞	139⅛	88⅞
4.....	128⅜	132⅞	134⅞	137⅛	141¾	143⅛	129⅞	82⅛
5.....	112⅝	116⅞	118⅞	120⅛	126½	127⅛	113¾	76⅛
6.....	99	103⅛	105	107⅛	112⅛	114⅛	100⅞	72⅛
Feed	88	93⅛	95⅞	97⅛	102⅛	103⅛	90⅞	69⅛

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed November 7 as follows: December, 3¼d higher, at 12s 8d; March, 2⅛d higher, at 12s 8⅜d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1⅛c higher, at $4.55⅜. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: December, $1.73⅛; March, $1.73⅜.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.44⅞ to $1.64⅞; No. 1 northern, $1.42⅞ to $1.44⅞; No. 2 dark northern, $1.41⅞ to $1.61⅞; No. 2 northern, $1.38⅞ to $1.42⅞; No. 3 dark northern, $1.36⅞ to $1.58⅞; No. 3 northern, $1.35⅞ to $1.40⅞. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, $1.39⅞ to $1.57⅞; No. 1 hard, $1.38⅞ to $1.49⅞. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, $1.38⅞ to $1.44⅞; No. 1 hard, $1.37⅞ to $1.43⅞. Durum—No. 1 amber, $1.37⅞ to $1.49⅞; No. 1 durum, $1.35⅞ to $1.44⅞; No. 2 amber, $1.36⅞ to $1.47⅞; No. 2 durum, $1.34⅞ to $1.42⅞; No. 3 amber, $1.34⅞ to $1.45⅞; No. 3 durum, $1.31⅞ to $1.40⅞. Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.06½ to $1.07½; No. 3 yellow, $1.04½ to $1.05½; No. 2 mixed, $1.00½ to $1.04½; No. 3 mixed, 98½c to 99½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 44⅞c to 45⅜c; No. 3 white, 43⅞c to 44⅞c; No. 4 white, 41⅜c to 43⅜c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 77c to 80c; medium to good, 73c to 76c. Rye—No. 2, $1.18⅞ to $1.19⅞. Flaxseed—No. 1, $2.53⅞ to $2.55⅞.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts, 162 cattle, 38 calves, 128 hogs, and 3,121 sheep. Steers, good, $4.00 to $4.50; good heifers, $3.40 to $3.85; good cows, $2.50 to $2.85. Hogs, thick smooths, $8.00; select bacons, $8.80.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending November 7, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 17,128; hogs, 8,215; sheep, 1,064. Last week: Cattle, 11,245; hogs, 6,284; sheep, 1,274.

Receipts of livestock on this market during the past week are by a very considerable margin the heaviest so far recorded this season. Possibly 75 per cent. of the receipts represent exceedingly common, plain and unfinished cattle, and the natural result is a slow and draggy trade. If one-half of these common cattle had never been raised and the other half raised properly the range in market prices would tell a very different story, and just so long as the heavy end of cattle receipts consist of undesirable classes of cattle just so long are we going to have unsatisfactory markets, and the man who is raising good cattle is unjustly suffering in the matter of price owing to the cattle markets being cluttered up with trash. We have orders for a great many cars of good to choice dehorned feeder steers, weighing from 900 to 1,100 pounds, from feeders in Iowa, Illinois and Ontario, and even in the face of heavy runs we are not able to fill these orders because we cannot get the quality of cattle ordered. There continues to be a good firm demand for prime butcher and export steers at around $5.00, with a few odd ones a shade higher; medium to good qualities selling from $4.25 to $4.50. Choice butcher heifers are bringing up to $4.00, with medium kinds around $3.50. Butcher cows continue weak with tops at $3.00; fair to good kinds at from $2.25 to $2.50. Choice dehorned feeders find a steady clearance at prices ranging from $4.00 to $4.25; medium qualities from $3.25 to $3.50. Choice stockers up to $3.50, with the plain, common kinds selling as low as $2.00. Choice veal calves have a top of about $5.00, heavy stock calves ranging in price from $3.00 to $3.50, common calves $1.50 to $2.00.

Heavy hog receipts have continued to force prices to an $8.25 thick-smooth basis, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons.

Sheep and lamb receipts are very much heavier, and prices in this section have worked to slightly lower levels. Best lambs have a top of about $12, a few fancy ones might bring a shade more. Medium qualities $9.00 to $10, light-weight butcher sheep $6.00 to $7.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	$5.00 to $5.25
Prime butcher steers	4.75 to 5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium feeders	2.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.75 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.75 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium heifers	2.75 to 3.00
Stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	2.75 to 3.00
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 2.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	4.75 to 5.00
Choice heavy calves	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves	1.50 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 40c to 45c, firsts 31c to 35c, seconds 23c to 26c. Jobbing extras, 45c to 50c, firsts 40c to 45c, seconds 26c to 32c. Retailing extras 55c to 60c, firsts 50c to 55c, seconds 40c. Poultry: Live chickens, 15c to 19c, fowl 8c to 15c, ducks 8c to 10c, turkeys 15c to 18c, geese 10c to 15c. Dressed chickens 30c to 35c, fowl 20c to 25c, ducks 18c to 20c, turkeys 35c, geese 25c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 40c to 45c, firsts 31c to 35c, seconds 23c to 27c. Jobbing extras 45c to 50c, firsts 40c to 45c, seconds 26c to 32c. Retailing extras 55c to 60c, firsts 50c to 55c, seconds 40c. Poultry: Live chickens, 12c to 17c, fowl 5c to 12c, cocks 5c, ducks 7c, geese 7c, turkeys 10c to 16c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 47c, firsts 41c, seconds 25c. Jobbing extras 55c, firsts 50c, seconds 35c. Poultry: Receipts heavy, live chickens 12c to 15c, fowl 9c to 12.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market firm, receipts very light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 38c, firsts 33c, seconds 23c. Retailing extras 50c, firsts 45c, seconds 35c. Poultry: Live chickens 12c to 14c, fowl 8c to 10c, cocks 6c.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

November 3rd to 8th, inclusive

Date	Oats 2 CW	Oats 3 CW	Oats Ex Fd	Oats 1 Fd	Oats 2 Fd	Barley 3 CW	Barley 4 CW	Barley Rej.	Barley Fd	Flax 1 NW	Flax 2 CW	Flax 3 CW	Rye 2 CW
Nov. 3	54⅛	51⅛	51⅛	49⅛	44¾	81⅛	76⅛	71⅞	68⅞	221¾	217⅜	185	111
4	56½	53½	53½	51½	46⅛	84½	79½	75	71	222⅛	218	187½	114
5	57½	54½	54½	52½	47½	87⅛	82⅛	77⅞	73⅞	225⅛	220⅛	191⅛	120¾
6	58⅛	55⅛	55⅛	53⅛	48⅛	88	83	78⅛	74⅞	232⅛	227⅛	197	124
7	58⅛	55⅛	55⅛	53⅛	48⅛	87¾	82¾	78¾	75	233⅛	228⅛	199⅛	127⅛
8	60	57	57	55	48	89	84	79⅛	75⅛	233⅛	228⅛	199½	129⅛
Week Ago	54⅞	51⅞	51⅞	49⅞	44⅞	82	77	73	69⅛	215⅛	211⅛	180	114
Year Ago	39¾	36½	36½	34¾	32¾	52½	48½	45⅛	45	203⅛	199	173	64

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The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 25

authority he had come to respect in hospital—and he waited, setting his teeth. Next moment he set them still harder, for Li Ho and the girl picked him up without ceremony and laid him, white-faced, upon the sprawling sofa.

"Why didn't you say you had sciatica?" asked Miss Farr, belligerently.

It seemed unnecessary to answer.

"I know it is sciatica," she went on, "because I've seen it before. And if you had no more sense than to bathe in that pool you deserve all you've got."

"It looked all right."

"Oh—looked! It's melted ice—simply."

"So I realized, afterwards."

"You seem to do most things afterwards. What caused it in the first place, cold?"

"The sciatica? No—an injury."

There was a slight pause.

"Was it—in the war?" The new note in her voice did not escape Spence. He lied promptly—too promptly. Desire Farr was an observant young person, quite capable of drawing conclusions.

"I'm not going to be sympathetic," she said. "That," with sudden illumination, "is probably what you ran away from. But you'd better be truthful. Was it a bullet?"

"Shrapnel."

"And the treatment?"

"Rest, and the tablets in my bag."

"Right—I'll get them."

It was quite like old hospital times. The sofa was hard and the pillows knobby. But he had lain upon worse. Li Ho was not more unhandy than many an orderly. And the tablets, quickly and neatly administered by Miss Farr, brought something of relief.

Not until she saw the strain within his eyes relax did his self-appointed nurse pass sentence.

"You certainly can't move until you are better," she said. "You'll have to stay. It can't be helped but—father will have a fit."

"A fit?" murmured Spence. Privately he thought that a fit might do the old gentleman good.

"He hates having anyone here," she went on thoughtfully. "It upsets him."

"Does it? But why? I can understand it upsetting you. But he—he doesn't do the work, does he?"

"Not exactly," the girl smiled. "But—oh well, I don't believe in explanations. You'll see things for yourself, perhaps. And now I'll get you a book. I won't warn you not to move for I know you can't."

With a glance which, true to her promise, was not overburdened with sympathy, his strangely acquired hostess went out and closed the door.

He tried to read the book she had handed him ("Green Mansions"—how had it wandered out here?) but his mind could not detach itself. It insisted upon listening for sounds outside. And presently a sound came—the high, thin sound of a voice shaking with weakness or rage. Then the cool tones of his absent nurse, then the voice again—certainly a most unpleasant voice—and the crashing sound of something being violently thrown to the ground and stamped upon. Through the closed door, the professor seemed to see a vision of an absurd old man with pale eyes, who shrieked and stamped upon an umbrella.

"That," said Hamilton Spence, with resignation, "that must be father having a fit!"

(To be continued next week.)

Did You Receive a Notice?

If your renewal subscription to The Guide is due, you will receive a notice to that effect enclosed in this paper. It is our policy not to carry subscriptions very long in arrears. The label on your paper gives date of expiry. For instance, July 24, means July 1924. We ask our readers to see that their renewal subscriptions are sent in promptly. On page 4 of this issue you will see an illustration of the famous Burns' Wildfire Bread Knife. This should make it worth your while to renew promptly.

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Red Cross dress suits, finest quality, pure wool Botany serge; worth $65. Very dressy and stylish; no appearance of army goods. Sizes 34 to 36 only. Extra special. Delivered $9.90

ARMY RIDING BREECHES
Government surplus regulation all-wool army breeches; made of the finest quality khaki serge and melton; lace or button bottoms. Sizes 28 to 36. Worth $10. Delivered price.... $4.25

When ordering breeches state your height and weight to ensure perfect fit.

Men's Cotton Bedford Cord Breeches. All sizes. Delivered price.... $2.95

HEAVY BREECHES
Heavy weight all-wool dark grey mackinaw cloth breeches; leather reinforced at knee. All sizes. Price per pair delivered free $4.45

MEN'S CIVILIAN TROUSERS

We have just received 5,000 pairs of high-grade Civilian Trousers, developed from all-wool tweeds, cheviots and worsteds. Beautiful dark patterns. Value from $4.50 to $6.00. Sizes 32 to 44. $2.98
Delivered price

GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT KHAKI SERGE PANTS—Pure wool, extra heavy serge; sizes 32 to 40. $3.35
Delivered price

Amazing Values in British Boots

Super Quality South African Field Boots. Delivered Price $4.95

New shipment of South African Field Boots. Genuine British manufacture of highest grade calfskins. Heavy soles, all leather lined. An excellent boot for either dress or work. All sizes. $4.98
Price delivered

MEN'S WORK BOOTS
Black or tan; all sizes; best leather. Worth $6.00. Delivered price $3.95

BRITISH HIGH BOOTS
16 inches high; best russet calfskin. All sizes. Worth $15. $8.95
Price delivered

ARMY RUSSET BOOTS
Made of the best, soft, genuine calfskin. Heavy outer soles specially flexible; strong arch support. Very fine workmanship. All leather. Genuine Goodyear welts; rubber heels. Suitable for work or dress. All sizes. Worth $9.00 $4.95
Special delivered price

MEN'S WORK BOOTS
The kind of value that has made this big store famous throughout Canada. An unbeatable bargain for the man who wants a good serviceable boot at a medium price. Soft pliable uppers; soles that will stand the hardest daily wear. Dirt-excluding bellows tongue. All sizes. $4.95
Delivered price

BRITISH MANUFACTURED CIVILIAN BOOTS
You don't have to watch out for wet weather when you wear these fine-looking, all leather, English-made boots. Best grade of calfskin, black or tan. All sizes. Worth to $8.00. Special delivered price $3.95

CANADIAN ARMY MARCHING SHOES—We still have a few hundred of these solid leather, genuine army boots. New soles and heels. Reclaimed. $2.35
Delivered price

BRITISH ARMY MARCHING BOOTS—Positively the strongest and best-wearing boot you ever saw; suitable for heavy work boots. Sizes 8½ to 12. $3.95
Delivered price

ORDER FROM REGINA

Army Shirts

British military flannel, all wool, grey or khaki; attached collar. All sizes. Worth $3.50. Each, delivered free $1.95

Heavy cotton army fatigue shirts, genuine government cloth. All sizes. Worth $2.00. Price, delivered free $1.50

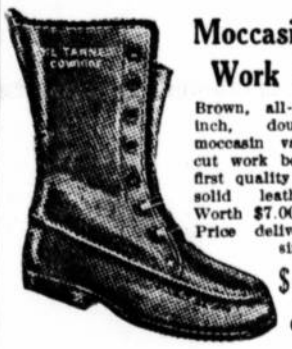
OFFICERS' FLANNEL SHIRTS, $2.45—This is our officers' style khaki, medium weight, all-wool military flannel shirt for men; collar attached. Made with two flap breast pockets. Reinforced at elbows. All sizes. Delivered price

Army Wrap Leggings

Genuine British Army regulation puttees; all wool; 104 inches long, 4 inches wide. Brand new. Per pair. $1.25
Delivered free

ARMY PURE WOOL GLOVES—Khaki. Delivered, per pair 35c

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE BRITISH-MADE CIVILIAN TROUSERS
2,500 pairs of English tweed pants, just received direct from English factories. Sizes 30 to 36 only. Worth $3.50 to $4.50. Delivered, while they last $1.95



Moccasin Type Work Boots

Brown, all-leather, 9-inch, double-tanned, moccasin vamp, high-cut work boots; heavy first quality; full soles; solid leather heels. Worth $7.00. Special. Price delivered. All sizes. $3.95

SHEEPSKIN-LINED 4-BUCKLE OVERSHOES—Issued to Siberian troops. Very warm and serviceable for Canada. All sizes. Now $1.98

$1.25 WRAP LEGGINGS—Khaki color; full length. Reclaimed. Now, delivered free 49c

ARMY FATIGUE PANTS—Manufactured from heavy cotton denim. All sizes. Delivered $2.25

BRITISH OFFICERS' WOOL UNDERWEAR
Just received from England, a large consignment of Shirts and Drawers, superb quality, lambs' wool, non-irritating, worsted finish. Equal to the finest underwear produced in Britain. Worth about $4.00 each.
Our special price, per garment, delivered free $1.49

BRITISH NAVY MEDIUM WEIGHT WOOL DRAWERS — Worth $2.00. Sizes 30 to 40. Delivered free 98c

Men's Union Suits

Extra Heavy All-Wool Men's Ribbed Union Suits. Blue and black label. Made of the finest virgin wool. This quality could not be duplicated for less than $7.00 per suit. All sizes. Delivered price.... $3.45

MEN'S SWEATERS
Men's heavy weight, all-wool, Jumbo-knit sweater coats; shawl collar; hand finished throughout. Worth $12.50. All sizes. Delivered price $5.95

Men's medium weight. One hundred per cent. wool sweater coats; all colors. Worth $8.00. Delivered price $3.95

Men's all-wool, medium weight pullover sweaters, with shawl or double-roll neck collar. Either solid colors or with contrasting stripes. Worth $7.00. Extraordinary value. Delivered price $2.98

Men's sweater coats; medium weight. All sizes. Seventy-five per cent wool. Price delivered $1.98

2,000 PAIRS MEN'S LINED FUR MITTS—Genuine horsehide; worth $8.00. Extra special, delivered $2.45

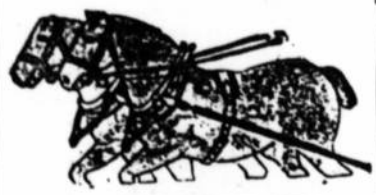
ARMY ISSUE STRAIGHT BLADE RAZORS. Now 19c

Extra Heavy WHITE NAVY TOWELS—As supplied to the British Admiralty. Delivered price, per pair $1.25

MACKINAW COATS FOR MEN—Extra heavy pure wool, all sizes. Delivered $6.95

MACKINAW PANTS— All sizes $4.45

ROYAL AIR FORCE WOOL KHAKI SERGE BREECHES—Sizes 30 to 36. Just received from England. Delivered $2.95



COPPER CABLE TRACES
Now $3.39 Per Pair

Positively the greatest harness offer ever made in Canada. Traces are brand new, leather covered, solid copper, not steel. Will not rust. Impossible to break. Guaranteed for a lifetime. Price, delivered free, only $3.39

GIGANTIC PRICE-WRECKING CRUSADE

Take advantage of these prices by ordering your complete requirements for this Fall and Winter. Send your order NOW—TODAY. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY FOR TRANSPORTATION CHARGES. Make Money Orders payable to the BRITISH ARMY STORES, 2008 Eleventh Avenue, Regina, Sask., or BRITISH ARMY STORES, 38 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

HOW TO ORDER

State sizes required. Also give your height and approximate weight when ordering. Give name of railway, and state whether there is an express agent located there. Be sure to sign your full name and address with your order.

GENUINE GOVERNMENT ARMY HORSE BLANKETS—Largest size. Brand new. Price, delivered $3.25

Boys' All-Wool Tunics

Special lot of genuine army all-wool khaki serge tunics, in sizes to fit boys and young men. Makes a wonderful coat for work or dress. Reclaimed, but just like new. Sizes 30 to 36 only. Delivered free. Special $1.25

If you live in B.C., address your orders to

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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2008 ELEVENTH AVENUE

REGINA SASK.

ARMY SHEEPSKIN LINED MITTS
Delivered price 69c

HEAVY ARMY SUSPENDERS
Police and Firemen's style. New stock. Worth at least $1.00. 45c
Delivered price

MEN'S KHAKI DUCK BOILER SUITS
Heavy weight combinations. Well made. Fine for mechanics, farmers, at $2.95
Delivered price

KHAKI AND WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS
Worth 15c. Now 5c

HEAVY CASHMERE SOX
1,000 dozen Officers' extra heavy British cashmere sox, manufactured by Wolseley and other celebrated English mills. Retail value $1.50. Our price, delivered per pair 50c

RUBBER BELTS
50c and $1.00 rubber belts, all sizes. Price, delivered free 19c

BRITISH ARMY GAUNTLET MITTS
Makes an excellent driving or working mitt. Made of waterproof duck; heavy lined. Delivered free. Price per pair 49c

SAFETY RAZORS
Army Gillette Safety Razors. Razor blade, trench mirror, in khaki kit, complete. Now, delivered free 59c

HORSEHIDE PULLOVER MITTS
Worth $2.00; now 79c

WORK GLOVES
Genuine horsehide; worth $2.00 and $2.50. Delivered price 89c

LEGAL TO WEAR
ALL Surplus Army Goods listed in THIS advertisement are absolutely legal to wear. We have received a number of enquiries recently from people, asking if it is against the law to wear certain army goods. WE only sell army goods as approved by the Government for civilian use.

CANADIAN ARMY KIT BAGS
Brand new. Delivered price 89c

MOLESKIN JERKINS
Lined with heavy wool mackinaw cloth; top made of waterproof moleskin. Delivered price $1.95

WOOL HOSE
Nice heavy wool hose; now, delivered 29c

ARMY SOCKS
Hanson pure wool army socks, heavy weight, khaki grey. Worth Our price delivered 49c

LEATHER JERKINS
WITH LEATHER SLEEVES. Knitted collar and wrists; brand new; a real leather coat. Delivered price $6.95

GAUNTLET GLOVES
Made of best quality horsehide, either gauntlet or short wrist style. Worth $2.00. Now 98c

WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES